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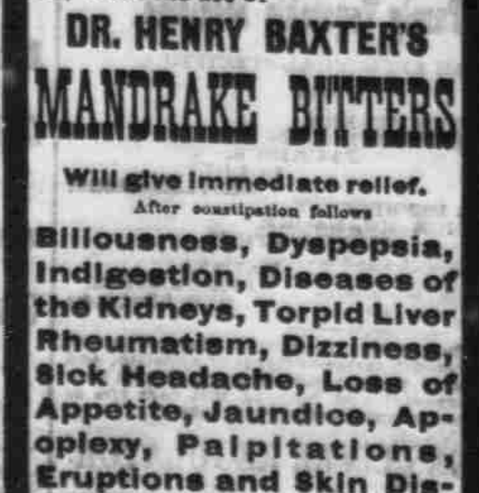

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THE HALF-CASTE.

AN OLD GOVERNESS'S TALE—FOUNDED ON FACT.

BY MISS MULOCK.

"Exactly so; and payable yearly, I believe?" Mr. Le Poer added carelessly.

Now, I had not remembered that; but of course he knew. However, I looked and felt disappointed. At last as Mr. Le Poer spoke with the greatest politeness, I confessed the fact that I wanted the money for habiliments.

"Oh, is that all? Then pray, my excellent young lady, go with Caroline to H—— at once. Order anything you like of my tradespeople. Bid them put all to my account; we can settle afterward. No excuses; indeed you must." He bowed me away with the air of a benefactor disdaining gratitude, and set off immediately on one of his frequent jaunts. There was no help for it; so I accepted his plan and went to H—— with Caroline and Matilda.

It seemed a long time since I had been in any town, and the girls might never have been there in their lives, so eagerly did they linger at shop-windows, admiring and longing after finery. The younger consoled the elder, saying that they would have all these sort of grand things some time. "It's only four years," whispered she, just four years, and then that stupid Zill—" Here Caroline pushed her away with an angry "hush!" and walked up to my side with a prim smile. I thought it strange, but took no notice, always disliking to play the governess out of school-hours.

Another odd thing happened the same week. There came a letter to Mr. Le Poer from Mr. Sutherland. I could not help noticing this, as it lay on the mantel-shelf two days before the former returned, and I used to see it always when I sat at meals. His—Mr. Sutherland's I mean—was a fair, large hand, which would have caught any one's eye: besides, it was like old times to see it again.

I happened to be by when Mr. Le Poer opened the letter. He was so anxious over it that he did not notice my presence. Perhaps it was wrong of me to glance toward him, but yet natural, considering it was the letter of a friend of mine. I saw a little note inclosed, the address of which I was almost sure bore my name. I waited, thinking he would give it to me. I even made some slight movement to attract his attention. He looked up—he actually started—but the next moment smiled, as only Mr. Le Poer could smile.

"News from our friend, you see!" said he, showing me the outside envelope. "He is quite well, and—let me consider,"—glancing over his own letter—"he sends his kindest remembrances to you. A most worthy man is Mr. Sutherland."

So saying he folded the epistle, and placed it in his desk. The little note, which he had turned seal uppermost he quietly put unopened, into his pocket. It must have been my own delusion then. Yet I was disappointed.

At the expiration of my first year as a governess, just as I was looking with untold eagerness to my midsummer holidays, when I was at length to go home to my mother—for the journey to London was too expensive to admit of that happiness more than once a year—there happened a great disaster to the Le Poer family; no less than that terrible scourge, typhus fever. Matilda took it first, then Caroline, then the mother. These three were scarcely convalescent when Zillah caught the fever in her turn, and had it more dangerously than any of the rest. Her life was in danger for many days, during which I had the sole anxiety and responsibility; for Mr. Le Poer, on the first tidings of the fever, had taken flight, and been visible at home no more. True, he wrote every other day most touching letters, and I in return kept him constantly informed as to the progress of his wife and children. When Zillah was taken ill, however, I did not think it necessary to send him word concerning her, feeling that the poor orphan's life was precious to no one. I never was more surprised than when on Mr. Le Poer's venturing back and finding Zillah in the crisis of her disease, his terror and anxiety appeared uncontrollable.

"Good God!" he cried, "Zillah ill? Zillah going to die? Impossible! Why was I not informed before? Confound you, madam!"—and he turned furiously to his still ailing wife—"did you not think?—Are you mad—quite mad?"

I declare I thought he was. Mrs. Le-Poer only sobbed in silence. Meanwhile the outcries of the delirious girl were heard in the very parlor. I had given her my room; I thought, poor soul, she should not die in her damp kitchen-closet.

Mr. Le Poer turned absolutely white with terror—he who had expressed only mild concern when his wife and daughters were in peril. "Miss Pryor," said he, hoarsely, "something must be done. The girl must be saved; I'd snatch her from the very fiend himself! Send for advice, physicians, nurses; send to Leeds, Liverpool—to London even. Only, by ——, she must not die!"

Poor Zillah did not die. She was saved, for Heaven's strange purposes; though I, in my then blindness, often and often, while sitting by her bedside, thought it would be better did she slip quietly out of the bitter world in which she seemed to be only an unsightly and trampled weed. Mr. Le Poer's wonted anxiety did not end with her convalescence, which was very slow. "She may die yet!" I heard him muttering to himself, the first day after he saw his niece. "Miss Pryor, my wife is a fool—I mean a rather undecided person. Tell me what you think ought to be done for Zillah's recovery?" I prescribed, but with little hope that my advice would be followed—immediate change to sea air. "It shall be done!" at once said he. "Mrs. Le Poer and the girls can take care of her; or stay—she likes you best. Miss Pryor, are you willing to go?"

This question perfectly confounded me. I had been so longingly anticipating my going home—delayed, as in common charity I could not but delay it, on account of the fever. Now this trouble was over I had quite counted on my departure. That very week I had been preparing my small wardrobe, so as to look as nice as possible in my mother's eyes. She had given me a hint to do so, since she and I were to spend the vacation together at Mr. Sutherland's country-house, and old Mr. Sutherland was so very particular.

"Why do you hesitate?" said Mr. Le-Poer rather sharply. "Are you thinking of the money? You shall have any additional salary—£50 more, if you choose. Upon my soul, madam, you shall! only I entreat you to go."

I would not have minded his entreaties, but I was touched by those of Zillah, who seemed terrified at the idea of going to a strange place without me. Then, too, the additional money, not unneeded; for Mr. Sutherland, so kindly generous in other things, had the still rarer generosity never to offer us that. I determined to write and tell my mother the position of affairs. Her good judgment would decide; or if hers failed, she would be sure to appeal to Mr. Sutherland, her trusty and only adviser since my father died; and I was content to abide by his decision.

He did decide. He told my mother that it was his earnest wish I should stay a little longer with Zillah Le Poer, whom he called "his ward." Her history, he said, he would inform me when we met; which must be soon, as he was contemplating returning to India for some years, and had something to communicate to me before he went away.

Mr. Sutherland returning to India! And before his departure he must see me—me! It was a very simple and natural thing, as I felt afterward, but not then. I did what he desired—as indeed I had long been in the habit of doing—and accompanied Zillah.

I had supposed that we should go to some near wateringplace, or at all events to the Liverpool shore. Indeed I had pointedly recommended Tanmere where, as I stated to Mr. Le Poer, there was living an aunt of Mr. Sutherland's who would have taken lodgings or done anything in her power for her nephew's ward. To my surprise he objected to this plan. After staying a night in Liverpool, instead of crossing to the opposite shore, as I expected, he put us all—that is, Zillah, the two girls and myself—on board the Belfast boat, and there we found ourselves floating across the Irish Channel!

The two Misses Le Poer were considerably frightened; Zillah looked most happy. She said it reminded her of her voyage to England when she was a little child. She had never seen the sea since. Long after we got out of sight of land she and I sat together on the deck in the calm summer evening, talking of this Indian voyage and what it was like, and what people did during the long four months from land to land. She gave me much information to which I listened with strange interest. I well remember, fool that I was! sitting on the deck of that Belfast boat, with the sun dipping into the sea before us, and the moon rising on the other side—sitting and thinking what it would be to feel one's self on the deck of some India-bound ship, alone, or else in companionship that might make the word still correct, according to its original reading—all one. An etymological notion worthy of a poor governess!

The only remarkable event of our voyage was my sudden introduction by Mr. Le Poer to a personage whom I had not thought existed. "My son, Miss Pryor; my eldest and only son, Lieut. Augustus Le Poer."

I was very considerably surprised, as I had never heard of the young gentleman. I could only conjecture what I afterward found to be the truth, that this was the son of a former marriage, and that there had been some family quarrel, lately healed. The lieutenant bowed to me, and I to him. Zillah, who sat by me, had no share in the introduction, until the young man, sticking his glass in his eye, stared at her energetically, muttering to his father some question, in which I just detected the words, "odd fish."

"Only Zillah," answered Mr. Le Poer carelessly. "Child, this is your cousin Augustus, lately returned from foreign service. Shake hands with him."

Zillah listlessly obeyed; but her "cousin" seemed not at all to relish the title. He cast his eyes superciliously over her. I must confess my poor child's appearance was not very attractive. I did not wonder that Lieutenant Augustus merely nodded his head, twirled his mustache, and walked away. Zillah just looked lazily after him, and then her eyes declined upon the beautiful expanse of sea.

For my part I watched our new friend with some curiosity and amusement, especially when Caroline and Matilda appeared, trying to do the agreeable. The lieutenant was to them evidently the *beau ideal* of a brother. For myself I did not admire him at all. Unluckily, if I have three positive aversions in the world, it is for dandies, men with mustaches, and soldiers—and he was a compound of all three. Also, he was a small man; and I, like most little women, have a great reverence for height in the other sex. Not universally, for some of my truest friends have been diminutive men—excellent, noble, admirable Zaccheuses. Still, from an ancient prejudice, acquired—no matter how—my first impression of any man is usually in proportion to his inches; therefore Lieutenant Le Poer did not stand very high in my estimation.

Little notice did he condescend to take of us, which was rather a satisfaction than otherwise; but he soon became very fraternal and confidential with his two sisters. I saw them all chattering together until it grew dusk; and long after that, the night being fine, I watched their dark figures walking up and down the other side of the deck. More than once I heard their laughter, and detected in their talk the name of Zillah; so I supposed the girls were ridiculing her to their brother. Poor child! she was fast asleep, with her head on my shoulder, wrapped closely up, so that the mild night could do her no harm. She looked almost pretty—the light of the August moon so spiritualized her face I felt thankful she had not died, but that under Heaven, my care had saved her—for what? Aye, and for whom? If, as I kissed the child, I had then known—But no, I should have kissed her and loved her still!

Our brief voyage ended, we reached Belfast and proceeded to Holywood—a small sea-bathing village a few miles down the coast. To this day I have never found out why Mr. Le Poer took the trouble to bring us all over the water and settle us there; where, to all intents and purposes, we might as well have been buried in the solitudes of the Desert of Sahara. But perhaps that was exactly what he wanted.

I think that never in her life, at least since childhood, could Zillah have been so happy as she was during the first week or two of our sojourn at Holywood. To me, who in my youth, when we were rich and could travel, had seen much beautiful scenery, the place was rather uninteresting; to her it was perfection! As she grew stronger, life seemed to return to her again under quite a new aspect. Certainly it was a great change in her existence to have no one over her but me—for her uncle and cousin Augustus had of course speedily vanished from this quiet spot—to be able to do just what she liked, which was usually nothing at all. She was not made for activity; she would lie whole days on the beach, or on the grassy walk which came down to the very edge of high-water mark—covering her eyes with her poke-bonnet, or gazing sleepily from under her black lashes at the smooth Lough, and the wavy line of hills on the opposite shore. Matilda and Caroline ran very wild also; since we had no lessons I found it hard work to make them obey me; indeed it was always a great pain for a quiet soul like me to have to assume authority. I should have got on better even with Mrs. Le Poer to assist me; but she, poor little woman, terrified at change, had preferred staying quietly at home in Yorkshire. I was not quite sure but that she had the best of it after all.

In the course of a week my cares were somewhat lightened. The lieutenant re-appeared, and from that time forward I had very little of the girls' company. He was certainly a kind brother; I could not but acknowledge that. He took them about a great deal or else stayed at Holywood, leaving us by the late evening train, as he said, to go to his lodgings at Belfast. I, the temporary mistress of the establishment, was of course duly polite to my pupils' brother, and he was really very civil to me, though he treated me with the distance due to an ancient duenna. This amused me sometimes, seeing I was only twenty-six—probably his own age; but I was always used to be regarded as an old maid.

Of Zilla the lieutenant hardly ever took any notice at all, and she seemed to keep out of his way as much as possible. When he left us in the evening—and there was always a tolerable confusion at that time, his two sisters wanting to see him off by the train, which he never by any chance allowed—then came the quietest and pleasantest half-hour of the day. The Misses Le Poer disliked twilight rambles, so Zillah and I always set off together; though oftentimes we parted company, and I was left sitting on the beach, while she strolled on to a pleasant walk she said she had found—a deserted house whose grounds sloped down to the very shore. But I, not very strong then, and weighed down by many anxious thoughts, loved better to sit and stupify myself with the murmur of the sea—a habit not good for me, but pleasant. No fear had I of Zillah's losing herself, or coming to any harm; and the girl seemed so happy in her solitary rambles that I had not the desire to stop them, knowing how a habit of self-dependence is the greatest comfort to a woman, especially to one in her desolate position. But as the frost of her nature broke up, and her dullness was melting away, Zillah seemed more self-contained, so to speak; more reserved, and relying on her own thoughts for occupation and amusement; still, she had never been so attentive or affectionate to me.

It was a curious and interesting study—this young mind's unfolding; though I shame to say that just then I did not think about Zillah as much as I ought to have done. Often I reproached myself for this afterward; but as things have turned out, I now feel, with a quiet self-compassion, that my error was pardonable.

I mind one evening—that "I mind" is not quite English, but I learned it with other phrases, in my young days, so let it stand!—I mind one evening, that, being not quite in a mood for solitude, I went out walking with Zillah. Somehow the murmur of the sea wearied me; I turned through the village and along the high road—almost like an English road, so beautiful with overhanging trees. I did not talk much and Zillah walked quite silently, which indeed was nothing new. I think I see her now, floating along with her thin but lithe figure and limp, clinging dress—the very antipodes of fashion—nothing about her that would really be called beautiful except her great eyes, which were perfect oceans of light. When we came to a gateway—which, like most things in poor Ireland, seemed either broken down or left half finished—she looked round rather anxiously.

"Do you know this place, my dear?"

"It is an old mansion—where I often like to stroll."

"What! have you been there alone?"

"Of course I have," said she quickly and slightly coloring. "You knew it; or I thought you did."

She appeared apprehensive of reproof, which struck me as odd, in so inoffensive a matter as her adventuring a solitary stroll; especially as I was anything but a cross governess. To please and reassure her I said: "Well, never mind, my dear, you shall show me your pet paradise. It will be quite a treat."

"I don't think so, Miss Pryor. It's all weeds and disorder, and you can't endure that. And the ground is very wet here and there. I am sure you'll not like it at all.

"Oh, but I will, if only to please you, Zillah," said I, determined to be at once firm and pacific; for I saw a trace of her old sullen look troubling my pupil's face, as if she did not like her haunts to be intruded upon even by me. However, she made no more open opposition, and we entered the grounds, which were almost English in their aspect, except in one thing—their entire desolation. The house might not have been inhabited, or the grounds cultivated, for twenty years. The rose-beds grew wild—great patches of white clover overspread the lawn and flower-garden, and all the underwood was one mass of tall fern.

I had not gone far in and out of the tangled walks of the shrubbery when I found that Zillah had slipped away. I saw her at a distance standing under a tall Portugal laurel, seemingly doing nothing but meditate—a new occupation for her; so I left her to it, and penetrated deeper into what my old French governess would have called the *bocage*. My feet sunk deep in fern amidst which I plunged, trying to gather a great armful of that and of wild flowers; for I had, and have still the babyish propensity of wishing to pluck everything I see, and never can conquer the delight I feel in losing myself in a wilderness of vegetation. In that oblivion of child-like content I was happy—happier than I had been for a long time. The ferns nearly hid me, when I heard a stirring in the bushes behind, which I took for some harmless animal which I had disturbed. However, hares, foxes, or even squirrels do not usually give a loud "Ahem!" in the perfectly human tone which followed. At first I had terrors of some stray keeper, who might possibly shoot me for a rabbit or a poacher, till I recollected that I was not in England but in Ireland, where unjust landlords are regarded as the more convenient game.

"Ahem!" reiterated the mysterious voice—"ahem! Is it you, my angel?"

Never could any poor governess be more thoroughly dumfounded! Of course the adjective was not meant for me. Impossible! Still it was unpleasant to come into such near contact with a case of philandering. Mere philandering it must be, for this was no honest village-tryste, the man's accent being refined and quite English. Besides, little as I knew of love-making, it struck me that in any serious attachment people would never address one another by the silly title of "my angel." It must be some idle flirtation going on among the strolling visitants whom we occasionally met on the beach, and who had probably wandered up through the gate which led to these grounds.

To put an end to any more confidential disclosures from this unseen gentleman, I likewise said "Ahem!" as loudly as I could, and immediately called aloud for Zillah. Whereupon there was a hasty rustling in the bushes, which, however soon subsided, and the place became quite still again, without my ever having caught sight of the very complimentary individual who had in this extempore manner, addressed me as his "angel." "Certainly," I thought, "I must have been as invisible to him as he to me, or he never would have done it."

Zillah joined me quickly. She looked half frightened, and said she feared something was the matter—"had I seen anything?"

At first I was on the point of telling her all, but somehow it now appeared a rather ridiculous position for a governess to be placed in—to have shouted for assistance on being addressed by mistake by an unknown admirer; and besides I did not wish to put any love-notions into the girl's head; they come quite soon enough of their own accord. So I merely said I had been startled by hearing voices in the bushes—that perhaps we were intruders on the domain, and had better not stay longer.

"Yet the place seems retired and desolate," said I, as we walked down the tangled walk that led to the beach, Zillah evidently unwilling to go home. "Do you ever meet any strangers about here?"

She answered briefly, "No."

"Did you see any one to-night?"

"Yes,"—given with a slight hesitation.

"Who was it?"

"A man, I think—at a distance."

"Did he speak to you?"

"No."

I give these questions and answers verbatim, to show—what I believed then, and believe now, that so far as I questioned, Zillah answered me truthfully. I should be sorry to think that either at that time or any other she had told me a willful lie.

But this adventure left an uncomfortable sensation on my mind—not from any doubt of Zillah herself, for she appeared still too much of a child, and too awkward and unattractive, for me to fear her engaging in love-affairs, clandestine or otherwise, for some time to come. Nevertheless, after this evening, I always contrived that we should take our twilight strolls in company, and that I should never lose sight of her for more than a few minutes together. Yet even with this precaution I proved to be a very simple and short-sighted governess after all.

We had been at Holywood a whole month, and I began to wonder when we should return home, as Zillah was quite well, indeed more blooming than I had ever seen her. Mr. Le Poer made himself visible once or twice, at rare intervals; he had always "business in Dublin," or "country visits to pay." His son acted as regent in his absence—I always supposed by his desire; nevertheless I often noticed that these two lights of the family never shone together, and the father's expected arrival was the signal of Mr. Augustus' non-appearance for some days. Nor did the girls ever allude to their brother. I thought family quarrels might perhaps have lessoned them in this, and so was not surprised.

It was certainly a relief to all when the head of the family again departed. We usually kept his letters for him, he not being very anxious about them; for which indifference, as I afterward comprehended, he might have good reasons. Once there came a letter—I knew from whom—marked in the corner, "If absent to be opened by Miss Pryor."—Greatly surprised was I to find it contained a bank-note, apparently hurriedly inclosed, with this brief line:

"If Zillah requires more let me know at once. She must have every luxury needful for her health. A. S."

The initials certainly meant his name—Andrew Sutherland—nor could I be mistaken in the hand. Yet it seemed very odd, as I had no idea that he held over her more than a nominal guardianship, just undertaken out of charity to the orphan, and from his having slightly known her father. At least so Mr. Le Poer told me. The only solution I could find for his sending Zillah the money was the simple one of its being a gift, springing from the generosity of a heart whose goodness I knew but too well.

However, to be quite sure, I called Caroline into counsel; thinking, silly as she was, she might know something of the matter. But she only tittered, looked mysteriously important, and would speak clearly on no point, except "that we had a perfect right to use the money—pa always did; and that she wanted a new bonnet very badly indeed."

A day or two after, Mr. Le Poer, returning unexpectedly, took the note into his own possession, saying, smilingly, "that it was all right;" and I heard no more.

But if I had not been the very simplest woman in the world I should certainly have suspected that things were not "all right." Nevertheless, I do not now wonder at my blindness. How could I think otherwise than well of a man whom I innocently supposed to be a friend of Mr. Sutherland?

So matters went on at Holywood for a little time longer.

"Zillah, my dear, do not look so disappointed. There is no help for it.—Your uncle told me before he left us that we must go home next week."

So said I one day, trying to say it gently, and not marveling that the girl was unhappy at the near prospect of returning to her old miserable life. It was a future so bitter that I almost blamed myself for not having urged our longer stay. Still human nature is weak and I did so thirst for home—my own home. But it was hard that my pleasure should be the poor child's pain.

"Don't cry, my love," I went on, seeing her eyes brimming, and the color coming and going in her face:—strange changes which latterly, on the most trifling occasions, had disturbed the apparent stolidity of her countenance.—"Don't be unhappy; things may be smoother now; and I am sure your cousins behave better and kinder to you than they did; even the lieutenant is very civil to you."

A sparkle, which was either pleasure or pride, flashed from the girl's eyes, and then they drooped, unable to meet mine.

"Be content, dear child; all may be happier for you than you expect. You must write to me regularly—you can write pretty well now, you know; you must tell me all that happens to you, and remember that in everything you can trust me entirely."

Here I was astonished by Zillah's casting herself at my knees as I sat, and bursting into a storm of tears. Anxiously I asked her what was the matter.

"Nothing—everything! I am so happy—so wretched! Ah! what must I do?"

These words bubbled up brokenly from her lips, but just at that unlucky moment her three cousins came in. She sprang up like a frightened deer, and was off to her own room. I did not see her again all the afternoon, for Lieutenant Augustus kept me in the parlor on one excuse or another until I was heartily vexed at him and myself. When I went up-stairs to put on my bonnet—we were all going to walk that evening—Zillah slipped away almost as soon as I appeared. I noticed that she was quite composed now, and had resumed her usual manner. I called after her to tell the other two girls to get ready, thinking it wisest to make no remarks concerning her excitement of the morning.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Beware of the Swindler.

Credulous people elsewhere are being swindled by a new dodge. A young man serves papers on them, setting forth that legacies had been left them by relatives living in other states. He claims to be a clerk, and on each paper served he collects money, pretending it is for registration fees, searches, and other clerical work.

VERY MEAN SWINDLERS.

Ambitious Young Women and Men Deliberately Robbed of Time and Money.

Among the many traps for the unwary to be found in New York none is bolder or meaner than the bogus schools for telegraph operators. In the columns of the daily papers advertisements like the following can be seen every day:

WANTED—1 young men to learn telegraphy; salaries guaranteed when qualified, $45 to $125 monthly.

WANTED—5 young gentlemen and 4 ladies to learn telegraphy; good positions, when competent, at salaries from $45 to $125 monthly; every graduate obtains a steady situation as soon as qualified.

The victims are always young people who have but little money, and who are ambitious to improve their positions in life. They are usually working girls who have to work ten hours a day in dusty shops for a pittance, but who, in the hopes of gaining a livelihood in more cheerful surroundings, starve and pinch themselves until they obtain the money necessary to pay the tuition fee of a schoolmaster who professes to teach telegraphy, and then rob themselves of needed sleep and rest in order to attend the school. After months of anxious labor they receive printed sheets of paper that are called diplomas, but when application is made for the "positions when competent at salaries from $45 to $125 a month," they find that the snapper of the whip is in the words "when qualified," and that no amount of instruction in the school could make them qualified. In other words, they have been deliberately deceived by the advertisements and circulars of the school, and the money which they saved by going without food has been taken without any return.—[New York Sun.

Counting by Nicks.

Down in Maryland a wood chopper, who could neither read, write nor cipher, handed a curious account of a month's work to his employer. The account was nothing more nor less than a long, smooth hickory cane, with twenty-four nicks in it. Every nick stood for a day's work, and the score tallied with that kept by the employer. This is a survival of one of the oldest of existing English customs, and it is by no means uncommon in the South and West. "He loved her out of all nick," says a character in "The Two Gentleman of Verona," meaning past all accounting. A quarter of a century ago boys kept tally of runs in base ball games by cutting notches in sticks.

TAKING CARE OF THE PET PUG.

A Young Benedict Becoming Disgusted With His Wife's Method Adopts a Simpler One.

The Buffalo Courier says there is in that city a young Benedict who is so unfortunate as to be wedded to a lady of rare beauty and attractiveness with a hobby for a pet pug. Now this young Benedict had in all respects proved a model husband and had acquitted himself so faithfully on all occasions that his wife had confidence in him, and willingly intrusted the most sacred and important duties to his charge. So fully, indeed, did she trust him that when she started for a week's visit to a friend, the last words to him, having consigned the baby to the tender mercies of the nurse, were:

"George, promise me to take good care of Fido. Don't let him overeat himself, and above all, bathe him regularly, you'll find the bath-tub in the parlor, the towels are in the linen-press, and his comb and brushes are in the left-hand corner of my right-hand bureau drawer, and the cologne is on the shelf above. And be sure when you've finished to wrap him in his blanket and put him in the sunshine to dry, and if he catches cold telegraph me."

She printed one lasting impassioned kiss on Fido's nose, tearfully delivered him to her husband's arms, stepped into the carriage and was gone.

The next day and the next George implicity carried out the parting instructions of his wife. He bathed Fido, cologned Fido, brushed, combed and dried Fido.

Yesterday morning when the scribe passed George's residence he heard wild yelpings and ki-yi-ings proceeding from the yard. He stepped up to the fence and looked over. He saw an uncommonly fat and ugly pug chained to a post and making frantic efforts to escape, while some yards away stood George playing the hose upon Fido and heartily enjoying the dog's discomfort.

Sharp Replies.

Sweet nuisance—"No, the scene of "the Mikado" is not laid in Ireland. It isn't pronounced that way, any how. See here! Ain't you the girl that asked us if ragout was the French for putting on your best clothes?"—[Boston Post.

Julia W.—We must decline to publish your beautiful poem on the Ewige Weibliche in Goethe for two reasons. The one is, because in the first stanza you make Goethe ryhme with "both," in the second with "teeth," and still again in the third with thirty."—[Burdette.

A Conflagration Unlikely.

Young Featherly had dropped in for an evening call, and Bobby was enjoying the conversation and leading the laughter.

Incidentally, Bobby said:

"Mr. Featherly, can water burn?"

"No, Bobby," replied Featherly, amused at the question, "but it can be made very hot by boiling. What put that idea into your head?"

"Ma. She told sister that there was no danger of your ever setting the North River on fire."—[New York Sun.

On the Spur of the Moment.

"Uncle James," said a Boston young lady who was spending a few days in the country, "Is that chicken by the gate a Brahmin?"

"No," replied Uncle James, "he's a Leghorn."

"Why, certainly, to be sure!" said the young lady. "How stupid of me! I can see the horns on his ankles."

A Mammoth Casting.

The largest casting ever attempted in Italy is reported to have been successfully accomplished at the iron works of Signor Gregorini, of Levare, on the Lake of Isso, in Lombardy. The block measured 494.48 cubic feet, and was cast in 23 hours. This colossal mass of cast iron, weighing something like 105 tons, was for the anvil of a 10-ton steam hammer at the royal arsenal at Spezia.

First Bass.

"This is my friend, Mr. Jones; he stands very high in our church; he's first bass."

"Indeed! I'm very glad to meet him."

"And this is Mr. Smith—"

"Ah! I suppose he's the catcher or pitcher?"

"Catcher or pitcher! Why, no; he's the tenor."

"Oh, I beg your pardon!" he said, confusedly; "I thought the gentleman belonged to a base ball club."

MUSICAL NOTES.

There are beginners on the piano who can get back at popular melody until it wishes it had never been composed.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Josh Billings thus discourses concerning a popular instrument: "The dinner-horn iz the oldest and most sakred horn there iz. It iz set tew musik and plays "Home Sweet Home" about noon. It has bin listened tew with more rapturous delight than ever any band has. Yu kan hear it further than yu kan one ov Rodman's guns. It will arrest a man and bring him in quicker than a sheriff's warrant. It kan out-foot enny other noise. It kauses the deaf tew hear and the dum tew shout for joy. Glorious old instrument! long may your lungs last!"

Payment to singers has sometimes taken an odd form. When Mlle. Zelie, a vocalist from the Theatre Lyrique at Paris, was making a professional tour round the world some years ago, she gave a concert in the Society Islands. She agreed to sing an air from "Norma" and a few other songs, and was to get a third of the receipts. When counted, the prima donna's share was found to consist of three pigs, twenty-three turkeys, forty-four chickens, 5,000 cocoanuts, besides a quantity of bananas, lemons and oranges.

Skeptics are alleging that there is neither fire nor brimstone in sheol; that the whole thing is a young woman playing a piano, and the crowd can't get away.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

The King of Bavaria, it is said, is so infatuated with music that he cannot endure to be without it a moment. The King should move next door to a family whose daughter is taking music lessons on the piano, and the son is practising on the trombone. If that wouldn't effect a cure in two weeks "physicians are in vain."—[Norristown Herald.

What we call "worn voices" are but very seldom the result of too much labor, but mostly of disregard to hygenic principles. In fact a better appellation would be "weary voices." Bad living, either too rich or too poor; heavy drink, unsuitable dress, want of exercise, etc., produce weary voices much quicker than hard work. The vocalist, who is even not very strong, can bear a heavy strain if his system is constantly refreshed, strengthened and kept in health by proper living. A voice that is used professionally is a gift of God and a means of subsistence, and should be studied so as to be kept in order.—[Amelia Lewis.

Lightning struck a piano in a house in York County, Me., and thoroughly demolished it. This will strengthen the theory recently advanced by a scientist that lightning is possessed of intelligence.—[Boston Courier.

Little Things in Life.

Chickens, two minutes after they have left the egg, will follow with their eyes the movements of crawling insects, and pick at them, judging distance and direction with almost infallible accuracy. They will instinctively appreciate sounds, readily running toward an invisible hen hidden in a box when they hear her "call." Some young birds also have an innate, instinctive horror at the sight of a hawk and sound of its voice. Swallows, titmice, tomtits and wrens, after having been confined from birth, are capable of flying at once when liberated, on their wings having attained the necessary growth to render flight possible.

Strength of Human Muscles.

Robert Francois Damiens, who attempted the assassination of Louis XV., in 1757, after suffering the most unheard of tortures, was sentenced to be drawn in quarters by four horses. But although they exerted their entire strength, by drawing in four directions upon his limbs, for *fifty minutes* the muscles were not torn from their attachments, and, being still alive, the executioners were obliged to cut the tendons with a knife, in order to answer the law, which was that the criminal's body should be drawn in quarters. Precisely the same course was resorted to in the case of Ravaillac, who assassinated Henry IV., the horses being unable to dismember the criminal's body.

Paste.

A correspondent of New Remedies gives the following recipe for paste for use in prescription books and labels: "I dissolve half an ounce of alum in a pint of boiling water; to this I add an equal weight of flour, made smooth in a little cold water, and a few drops of oil of cloves, letting the whole come to a boil. This paste will keep for months. I put it in glass or ordinary ointment jars. It is handy, too, for domestic purposes."

A Quilted Curiosity.

A St. Louis lady has a crazy quilt made of contributions by Miss Cleveland, the President, Speaker Carlisle, Mrs. Grant, Jefferson Davis, Annie James, wife of one the James boys, Phoebe and Alice Cary, Ella Wheeler, Ouida, Agusta Evans, Miss Alcott, Mrs. M. J. Holmes, Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, Whittier, Fanny Davenport, Emma Abbott, Ellen Terry, Susan B. Anthony and many others.

What Railroads are For.

The number of passengers carried by all the railroads in all parts of the world in 1884 is estimated at 2,400,000,000, or an average of 6,500,000 a day.

Irrepressible and Incorrigible.

While a little girl on Howard avenue was being rebuked by her mother she said: "Hush, mamma: if you scold so much you will make me nervous, and I shall die like——" "Do you remember her?" said the mother. "Oh, yes," replied the little one, "and her mamma scolded and scolded her so much she got so nervous she went sick and died."—[Utica Herald.

Discussion between a wise child and its tutor: "That star up there is bigger than the world."

"No, it isn't."

"Yes, it is."

"Then why don't it keep the rain off?"—[Rehoboth Herald.

Mamma (confidently)—Now, Mamie, as you are so tired to-night you must go right off to bed.

Mamie (four years old)—But I'm not tired. How do you know when I am tired? You don't know how I feel as well as I do, and I say I ain't tired. Feel of that arm and that leg—do you feel anything tired there?—[Chicago Herald.

Little girl—"Please, ma, may I have a egg?"

Ma—"Don't say a egg; say an egg."

L. G.—"Can I have a neg?"

M.—"That isn't right."

L. G., desperately—"Please, ma, can I have an hegg?"—[Detroit Free Press.

Worldly Wisdom.

It is the hardship that sails on the sea of trouble.

Ambition is a vacuum that will never be filled.

Envy is the acknowledgment of the fortune of others.

The key to a good situation is not whiskey.

Love is blind, but matrimony is a great oculist.

A fool's advice is better than a knave's. It is at least sincere.

Cheek boldly enters where modesty dare not pull the door-bell.

It is the easiest thing in the ~ keep somebody else's temper.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - SEPTEMBER 24, 1885.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
CONRAD B. DAY,
of Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOSEPH A. GRAY,
of Carrolltown Borough.
FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
JOHN RORABAUGH,
of Croyle Township.
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
E. J. BLOUGH,
of Richland Township.
FOR CORONER,
WILLIAM F. KINNEY,
of Prospect Borough.

OF THE Ohio election the New York *Tribune* says: "The reports from Ohio, private and otherwise, indicate a close contest between the parties. The danger appears to lie in the apathy of Republicans. With a Democratic Administration at Washington and Columbus, the Democrats are nerved to their strongest efforts to retain the State. It is evident that to carry it for the Republican cause will require the instant and cordial co-operation of leading Republicans from all the States. That will raise the canvass to the plane of national politics, when there will be a full vote and consequent victory. Ohio is always Republican on a full vote. Ohio should not be lost through a lack of appreciation of the situation."

JOHN A. LOGAN will soon publish a book entitled "The Great Conspiracy," written by himself and revised by his wife, in which he undertakes to tell the causes that led to the civil war. As that is a question which has been reasonably well understood in all sections of the country ever since the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter, in April 1861, it is difficult to perceive what additional light Logan can throw upon it. If Logan, however, in his forth coming "Great Conspiracy" has made it clear what motives removed the doubts that oppressed his mind as to the side he should take at the beginning of the war, his book will command a good price and a ready sale.

WILLIAM A. KEARNEY, a young lawyer of Logansport, Indiana, is in jail in that city charged with horse stealing. He had a wide reputation throughout his State as a very effective speaker at Democratic meetings, and gained a great deal of notoriety during last year's Presidential campaign by renouncing the Democratic party and going over to Blaine and Logan. After his flop he was engaged at a very high compensation by the Republican State Committee, and made speeches in favor of Blaine's election all over the State. We are far from saying that being a renegade from his party Kearney naturally drifted into the ignoble career of a horse thief, but it is not a too violent presumption that if had stood by his political faith and contributed his influence in achieving Cleveland's decisive victory in Indiana last November, he would not now be occupying a prisoner's cell in the Logansport jail with a pretty good chance of going to the penitentiary.

A FEW weeks ago the Republican papers announced that Judge Thurman, of Ohio, was so disgusted with Cleveland's Administration in general, and with the McLean wing of the Buckeye Democracy in particular, that he had stubbornly refused to take any part in the campaign now going on in that State. But Thurman isn't that kind of a man, as everyone who knows anything about him felt confident he was not, and the old "war horse" proposes next week to take the stump in favor of Hoadly, and aid him in burying out of sight the bloody shirt, which is the political stock in trade of John Sherman and Foraker, his candidate for Governor. It was said also by the same Republican press that the battle scarred hero, Gen. Durbin Ward, wouldn't open his lips in favor of Hoadly, but he seems to be in the fight with his coat off and his sleeves rolled up, from the fact that after he had made a speech one day last week in favor of the Democratic State ticket, he was assaulted and knocked down by Lot Wright, the notorious ex-U. S. Marshall for the Southern district of Ohio. The Ohio campaign is becoming lively and exciting.

ADAM BRABENDER, President of the Erie County Savings Bank, who conspired with Reuben Pettit, its Cashier, to wreck that institution, was tried and convicted in the criminal court at Erie last week and sentenced to two years in the Western Penitentiary. Brabender is sixty-two years old, was one of the pillars of his church, superintendent of a Sunday school, and a highly respected citizen. He and Pettit, who fled to Canada, the refuge of all bank scoundrels, used over $140,000 of the bank's funds in grain and oil speculations; Brabender using his cloak of religion and his position as a Sunday school man to obtain from the poor, women as well as men, their hard earnings. A number of them have become insane since the failure of the bank. Brabender's counsel made a strong appeal for mercy on the old plea of the age and high standing of the defendant, but Judge Galbraith declared that his good character in which the depositors had reposed their faith, instead of mitigating his offense only gave it increased aggravation. Dishonest bank officials are not, as a general rule, punished in this State, and Brabender's case is a notable exception to all former experience. Savings banks are the usual depositories of poor people who place implicit faith in the integrity of the officers who control and manage them, and when one of them goes to work as Brabender did, and robs the confiding depositors by embarking in hazardous speculations with their money, every sentiment of justice sternly demands that the full penalty of the law shall be visited upon him.

WE publish elsehere the official returns of the Democratic primary election held on Saturday last. The election in the different districts throughout the county was remarkably quiet and unattended with any excitement. Neither of the two candidates for Sheriff, one of whom resides in the northern portion of the county and the other in the southern portion, made any special effort to bring out the vote in his own section, and the vote polled was consequently but little more than half as large as that polled at the primary election a year ago last June. Indeed, as the returns show, in four districts inside of the territory of the old District Court and in one (Jackson) adjoining that territory, as well as in Reade township, in the extreme north-eastern part of the county, no election was held at all. It is not going too far to say, judging from the way the vote in the two sections was cast, that if an election had been held in the five districts referred to a different result, so far as the nomination for Sheriff is concerned, would most probably have been produced. This, however, is not a matter now to be discussed, and the election having been held according to the established rules of the party, and the result ascertained without any allegation of fraud on the part of the election officers, it is the duty of every Democrat to give the nominee a cordial and earnest support. In addition to this as a reason why the nominee should receive the sold vote of the Democracy of the county, there remains the other and conclusive reason that the candidates are each and all reputable citizens and well qualified for the respective offices for which they have been chosen. They have been openly and fairly selected by the Democratic voters according to the method established by the Democracy themselves to ascertain their will, and being thus regularly put in the field it is the duty of every Democrat who believes in the supremacy of his party in county affairs, to give them an enthusiastic and undivided support.

IT SEEMS that so grave an an offense as altering the tally sheet of a ward election in Philadelphia by a notorious Republican politician, for which he was tried and sentenced to the county prison, is no obstruction to his nomination for election to the Common Council of that city. In December, 1881, "Dave" Mouat, as he is called, was convicted in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia for having entered the election house in the 16th division of the the Fifth ward and altered the tally sheets. On December 21, 1885, Judge Biddle sentenced him to two years in the county prison, and to pay a fine of $1,000. One of the penalties under the Constitution attached to a conviction for this crime is the absolute deprivation of the right of suffrage for the term of four years. Judge Biddle was renominated by the Republicans on Wednesday of last week, and on the very same day "Dave" Mouat was nominated by the Republicans of the Fifth ward as their candidate for Common Council. His right to vote will not be restored until the 21st of next December, four years from the date of his sentence to the conty prison. A great many Republicans in Philadelphia are dumbfounded at Mouat's nomination, but when Quay's record at Harrisburg in connection with the Pittsburg riot damage bill and his action as a member of the Pardon Board in turning Kemble out of jail, are taken into consideration, it seems like the eternal fitness of things for the Republicans in the Fifth ward to put Mouat on the ticket with Quay. They are a "nice pair," and the Philadelphia Republican who can stand one of them can easily swallow both.

IF THE late Edgar Cowan had lived until last Saturday he would have been seventy years old, and in consideration of his eminent ability and his public services in the Senate of the Uunited States, which gave him a national reputation, a memorial meeting in his honor was held in the court room at Greensburg on that day. The meeting was a large one, composed of judges and attorneys from the neighboring counties, the entire Greensburg bar and a large representation of Mr. Cowan's friends and neighbors. It was expected that Vice-President Hendricks, who served in the Senate with Mr. Cowan, would be present, but he was unable to attend. Several addresses were delivered: the longest and most interesting being that of William D. Moore, formerly of Greensburg, but for several years past a leading member of the Pittsburg bar. In the course of his address Mr. Moore reproduced Mr. Cowan's own words in a speech on the floor of the Senate when he felt constrained to leave the Republican party, owing to the vindictive reconstruction measures introduced into the House by its leader, Thaddeus Stevens, who was the worst enemy at that time, either in or out of Congress, to the peace of the country. On the occasion referred to Mr. Cowan took his stand against Stevens's revolutionary policy by fearlessly declaring: "I wold rather be torn to pieces by wild horses on the floor of this Senate, than give up my conviction at the command of any man. I have no master. I never had a master, and I never will have one hereafter."

TELEGRAMS were sent by Mr. Stenger, Secretary of the Commonwealth, on Monday last, to the newspapers throughout the State authorized to print the Constitutional amendment, directing the discontinuance of its publication because of the discovery that the amendment did not pass the House, although when it was laid before the Governor the signatures of the Speakers of both branches of the Legislature were affixed to it. The Johnstown *Tribune* enjoys among the Republican editors in the State the undivided credit of having discovered that Gov. Pattison and Mr. Stenger are responsible for the publication of the amendment and the expense to the State thereby incurred, although by common consent at Harrisburg the entire blame is fastened upon the stupidity of A. J. Colborn, the Republican message clerk of the House. The *Tribune*, however, always delights in taking a whack at a Democratic official, even though there is a total lack of evidence to justify it.

Judge Black on Railroad Discrimination.

Perhaps the last speech ever delivered by the late Judge Black was his argument before a committee of the State Senate in the spring of 1883, in favor of a bill enforcing with adequate penalties the Seventeenth Article of the Constitution, known as the Railroad Article. Whatever he said on any important question was always interesting, and said in a way that was peculari his own. The concluding portion of his address was as follows:

We are often told that in this struggle for honest government against the power of the railroad corporations the just cause has no chance of success. We do seem to be out on a forlorn hope. The little finger of monopoly is thicker than the loins of the law.

The influence of our enemies over the Legislature is mysterious, incalulable and strong enough to make the constitution a dead-letter in spite of oaths to obey it, and a popular demand, almost universal, to enforce it. There is no other subject upon which the press is so shy as upon this, the most important of all. Afraid to oppose the corrupt corporations, and ashamed to defend them, it sinks into silent neutrality. Prudent politicians always want a smooth road to run on, and the right path here is full of impediments. In this state of things we seem to be weaker than we really are; for the unbroken heart of the people is on the side of justice, equality and truth. Monopolists may sneer at our blundering leadership and the unorganized condition of our file, but they had better bethink them that when the worst comes to the worst, our raw militia is numerous enough to overwhelm their regulars, well-paid and well-drilled as they are. They have destroyed the business of hundreds for one that they have favored. For every milionaire they have made ten thousand paupers, and the injured parties lack no gall to make oppression bitter.

The people, certainly, got one immense advantage over the carrying corporations when they adopted the XVII article of the constitution. That concedes to us all the rights we ask, puts the flag of the commnnwealth into our hands and consecrates our warfare. The malign influence that heretofore has palsied the legislative arm cannot last forever. We will continue to elect representatives again and again, and every man will swear upon the gospel of God that he will do us the full and perfect justice which the constitution commands. At last we will rouse the "conscience of a majority, screw their courage to the sticking place, and get the appropriate legislation" which we need so sorely.

Whenever a majority in both Houses become independent enough to throw off the chains which now bind them to the service of monopoly—when frequent repititions of the oath to obey the constitution shall impress its obligations upon their hearts—when admonition and reproof from whithin and without—"line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little," shall have taught them that fidelity to the rights of the people is a higher virtue than subserviency to the mere interests of a corrupt corporation—when the seventeenth article shall have been read and reread in their hearing often enough to make them understand the import of its plain and simple words—then, without further delay and with no paltry excuses, they will give us legislation appropriate, just and effective. A tolerably clear perception of their duty, complied with a sincere desire to do it, will enable them to catch the shortest and easiest way. All trifling with the subject will cease at once; all modes of evading this great point will go out of fashion; no contrivance will be resorted to of ways not to do it while professing to be in favor of it; our common sense will not be insulted by the offer of a civil remedy to each individual for public offenses which effect the whole body of the people and diminish the security of all men's rights at once. The legislative vision, relieved from the moral *strabismus* which makes it crooked now, will see straight through the folly of trying to correct the general evil except by the one appropriate means of regular punishment at the suit of the state. Does this seem harsh? Certainly not more severe than any other criminal law on our statute book which applies to railway managers as well as to everpbody else. They need not suffer the penalty unless they commit the crime; and they will not commit the crime if you make a just penalty of the legal consequence. Pass a proper law to-day and they will be as honest as you are to morrow. Every one of them can be trusted to keep clear of acts which may take him to the penitentiary. They have been guilty in their past lives, and will continue in evil doing for some time to come, because the present state of your laws assures them that they shall "go unwhipped of justice." But threaten them with a moderate term of imprisonment and a reasonable fine, and they will no more rob a shipper on the railroad than they will pick your pocket at a prayer meeting. Your law will do its work without a single prosecution. Thus you could, if you would, effect a perfect reform, and yet not hurt a hair on any head—"a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

But it is not to be expected that such good will come immediately. Nearly ten years ago the Legislature was commanded to carry out the beneficent measure of the constitution. For nine years that illustrious body was a dumb impediment to the course of justice—all its faculties paralyzed by some inscrutable influence—dead—devoid of sense and motion, as if its only function was to "lie in cold abstraction and to rot." At last, when it was wakened up by the present Governor and reminded of the seventeenth article, it opened its mouth and spoke as one who did not know whether he was sworn to oppose the constitution or to obey it. Some members have shown their utter hostility to it, some seem willing to defend small portions of it, and one Senotor discovered that it was all equally sacred. But his plan meets no favor. Still, we need not despair. The people and the constitution, mutually supporting one another, will be triumphant yet. Meanwhile let all the railroad rings rejoice. This is their day; ours is to come.

THE Philadelphia *Record* says: "If there were no other issue between the parties in this State this year, the difference in the candidates would incline the conscientious voter to support Mr. Day in preference to Mr. Quay. But an issue has been forced to the front which is altogether apart from the merits of the party nominees. The attempt to regulate the railroad companies of the State so that they shall not discriminate against the interest of the people, and shall not prevent the natural growth of competition in the carrying business, should have the support of every voter who desires to promote the public good. On this issue Mr. Day should carry the State by as large a majority as was given to the State Constitution at the time of its adoption. The coming election is only a re-affirmation of that verdict. There ought not to be a single vote in this city or Pittsburg cast on the side of the railroad monopolies outside of the votes which the corporations control.

SOME one with a philosopic turn of mind has arrived at the conclusion that "the shorter a man is the longer he is in paying his debts."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, September 21, 1885.

The appearance about Washington of the familiar faces of public men who, through modern pictorial art are known almost as well in the hamlets of this vast country as in the Capital itself, indicate the not remote approach of the fall political opening. The city is alert with preparation. Hotels and boarding houses, private residences and shops, streets and sidewalks, are receiving the touches of renovation, and are having their youth and freshness renewed with such cosmetics as paint, white-wash, wall paper and paving stones.

The most conspicuous improvement is that which has been made at the capitol. Marble terraces have been built about the north and west wings with the result of improving the symetrical effect of the building by reducing the disproportion of the dome.

Between forty and fifty workmen are now engaged in the work-sheds opposite the south side of the Capitol preparing the marble and granite blocks for the terraces. This work is being pushed along rapidly. The terrace work has advanced so far as to enable one to see the beauty and value of the improvement. There are 150 men employed at the work. These include laborers, brick-layers and well-diggers. The latter are employed in sinking wells down some twenty-five feet below the present surface of the ground. wells are filled up with concrete and stone masonry, and between the wells massive brick-arches are constructed to support the walls. This method is adopted to save expense, time, and to secure a solid foundation. To excavate the entire foundation would be dangenerous. The contractor feels assured that he can finish the north and south parts of the terrace before the close of the present building season. Preparations are now being made to lay the flagging of the north terrace, which also forms the roofs of the vaults. There will be twenty large rooms on the north side. Some of them will be ready for occupation in about two weeks time. These rooms will relieve the interior part of the Capitol of a vast number of documents.

In the building itself much is being done to prepare for the coming Congress. Some of the committee rooms, particularly that of commerce, claims an library on the House side, and privileges and elections on the Senate, are being handsomely fitted up, and the ceilings and walls frescoed. The paintings, 'The Battle of the Thames,' and the 'Capitulation of the City of Mexico,' have been finished and will soon be placed in position in the rotunda. Such is the pressure for Committee rooms in the building that the document room had to be removed to an interior part, where there is but little ventilation, and the room surrendered to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Secretary of State when conferring with this committee does so in secret. The clerks, therefore, to carry on their work are required to seek desk room in other places. The document room was seized upon to obviate this difficulty.

A large force of men are painting the interior of the dome. Preparations will soon be made to lay the carpets in the Senate and House chambers. The Supreme Court chamber has been painted, and the marble cleaned down. On all sides the busy workmam is seen lending his hand to beautify the building before Congress convenes.

The east front of the building has been holy-stoned to whiteness, all marks of the mellowing hand of time being obliterated by removing a thin layer of the surface of the marble in the wings, so as to correspond with the white painted surface of the old portion of the building.

The new Pension building has been almost completed and is already occupied by the Commissioner of Pensions and his vast army of assistants and clerks. The Pension building is ugly in the extreme, and I think it will be used as a warning, and end the brick era in National Architecture. For a building so vast, and so enduring, no worse design or material could have been adopted. It looks like a factory or a mammoth prison and it is so unfortunately situated as to be conspicous from all parts of the city. K.

THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.—In our judgment the State has already invested by far too much money in the Normal branch of our system, without burying any more capital in that way. The Philadelphia *Record* remarks: "There is a movement on foot to estabiish another State Normal School in what is called the Fourth district, made up of the counties of Luzerne, Carbon, Monroe, Wayne, Pike and Northampton. There are plenty of mountain top locations in the Fourth district where school buildings could be placed, with the advantages of good water, fresh air and fine perspective. There are plenty of young persons in the Fourth district to make teachers of. There are also plenty of architects, carpenters, bricklayers, masons and other artisans who would be glad to build an extensive and expensive structure. Before money is appropriated for the purpose, however, it will be worth while to inquire whether another Normal school is needed. There is no need for another, and there is no need for half the number now in existence. The money of the State is frittered away in these establishments, which, like scattering shot, hit everything but the target. They are really to a great extent private speculatians, with only a colorable public utility. Any further money expended by the State for Normal schools should go to improve the quality and not the quantity."

We predict that before fifteen years more all those establishments will be sold for a song to private parties. A lobby every year invades the Legislature for appropriations, and as soon as that stops, which it must in a few years, then a sale will be advocated and the State will lose its cash.

The Art of Getting Vigorous

Is comprised in one very simple piece of advice, improve digestion. No elaborate system of dietetics is needed. If you lack vigor, use systematically that pleasant promoter of it, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If you take this hint, and do not commit any excesses, there is no reason why you should not gain in strength, appetite and weight. Hosts of whilom invalids are to-day building a foundation for years of vigorous health with this sound and thorough renovator of a dilapidated physique and failing energy. Dyspepsia is eradicated by it, and the constitution fortified against disorders to which, if it were exposed, it must surely succumb—notably malarial fever. Rheumatism, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, nervousness, and their various symptoms, disappear when it is used with persistency, not abandoned after a brief and irregular trial.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles I found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a good appetite and a gain in flesh of 48 pounds."
Call at James drug store and get a trial bottle free of this certain cure for all lung diseases. Large bottles $1.

RAILROAD ties cost $1 each in Mexico.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—"Any physician who has used it will certify to the excellence of Hunt's Remedy. Hunt's Remedy is a standard remedy for dropsy and kidney diseases."

GILBERT CLARK, M. D.

—During the progress of a base-ball game in New York on Monday, Henry Fleming, of Brooklyn, was struck on the head with a ball. He went home and complained of the injury. A physician was sent for, but before he arrived Fleming was dead.

—Ex Governor English, of Connecticut, aged seventy-three, is reported to be about to marry a Saratoga belle, aged seventy-three years. He was three times a Congressman, twice Governor of his State, and has frequently been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for President.

—If your hair is turning gray, don't use the poisonous dyes which burn out its life and produce many diseases of the scalp. Ayer's Hair Vigor is positively harmless, and will restore the natural color of the hair, stimulate its growth, and bring back its youthful gloss and beauty.

—Bismarck, Dakota, is described by District Attorney Long, of Mandan, as being "the home of more dishonesty, skullduggery, rascality, scoundrelism, fraud, perjury, subornation of perjury, bribing of juries, corruption in public and private places, than any other city of the same size on the face of the globe.

—The work of dissecting Jumbo's carcass is progressing rapidly under the direction of Professor Ward, of Rochester. The flesh is being cremated as fast as cut away. The hide of Jumbo weighed 1,600 pounds, and requires a ton of salt and 180 pounds of elm bark to cure it. It was shipped in vats to Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday.

—Ex-Assistant Postmaster General Hay is lying at his home in Pittsburg in a prostrated condition. He arrived from Cresson Springs on Friday night in a special train and was carried from the car to his residence on a stretcher. His friends say he is not seriously ill, but several persons who saw him say his condition is critical.

—Adam Brabender, the convicted President of the Erie County Savings Bank, started from Erie for the Allegheny Penitentiary on Saturday morning. He made a statement at the depot to the depositors, implicating the stockholders and directors of the broken bank. His statement, it is said, will lead to the prosecution of all the stockholders of the defunct institution.

—An Ipswich, Massachusetts, man started 20 years ago to build a house. He bought some land, laid out a garden and planted fruit trees. Fifteen years ago he went down in Maine and bought lumber, which he has from time to time moved about to keep from becoming valueless. The man is now nearly 60 years of age, and last week commenced to dig the cellar.

—The peach crop of the Delaware and Maryland peninsula has been sent to market. The yield was about 3,000,000 baskets, which sold for $2,000,000. The crop was nearly 1,500,000 baskets short of last year. The producing belt is moving steadily southward. One orchard in the new territory paid its owner $12,000 this year and the tenant as much more. During the past seven years it has paid for seven farms.

—Mr. L. M. Hall, superintendent of the Women's Reformatory prison at Sherborn, Mass., publishes that out of an examination of 204 inebriate women he has found that 128 began their drinking by the use of beer, 37 by drinking whiskey (as punch at first usually), 20 began with wine, 8 with gin, and 11 could not remember what beverage was first used. Several hopeless drunkards, far gone toward insanity, had never drunk any other intoxicant than beer.

—"Bishop" John Sharp, the Utah director of the Union Pacific railroad, appeared in court at Salt Lake City on last Friday week and pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation. He said the "plural marriage" in question "was entered into before there was any statute against it, in good faith, according to his religion, but he recognized the supremacy of his adopted country's laws and would live within them henceforth." He was fined $300, and was discharged upon the payment of that sum.

—Patrick McCaffrey, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while standing on the caboose of the wreck train as it passed over the bridge near Spring City on Wednesday, endeavored to catch his hat which had been blown off by a gust of wind. He lost his balance, fell on to the trestlework, and from there into the canal below, where he was drowned. Mr. McCaffrey was knocked unconscious and rose but once in the water. When picked up by the train hands life was extinct. He was 24 years old, and was a resident of Reading.

—A measurement of Jumbo after death showed these dimensions: Circumference of fore leg, 5 feet 6 inches; around front foot, 5 feet 6 inches; twice around his foot is about his height; viz., 11 feet; length of trunk, 7 feet 4 inches; around his tusk, 1 foot 3½ inches; length of fore leg, 6 feet It is said he was, like all elephants, afraid of rats, and that the only other things that he seemed to dread were cats and mice. His daily provender consisted of 400 pounds of hay, one barrel of potatoes and a bushel of onions. The skeleton will be sent up to the Smithsonian Institution.

—The announcement by the Cincinnati *Price Current*, whose estimates on this subare usually trustworthy, that the corn crop will reach 1,990,000 bushels is the most important and encouraging crop news in five years. This is the largest crop on record, the first adequate yield since 1880 and ten per cent. larger than the phenomenal crops of 1879 and 1880 This corn crop and the pork product sure to follow it make a solid basis for improvement. Let us thank Providence, stop croaking and go forward. It is a great country and corn is the biggest thing in it.

—Information has been received of a meeting of the Knights of Labor at Butte, Montana, at which it was decided to drive the Chinamen from the place. The Chinamen have been given until October 1st to leave the city. If they do not leave then the workingmen say they will drive them out by violence. The Celestials were also ordered to leave Anaconda, and they immediately obeyed. There are a number of Chinamen in Butte, which is one of the greatest mining points in the West. If they do not leave there will be trouble.

—On the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railroad, just east of Glen Erie, N. Y., about 4 P. M. on Thursday last, upwards of seven hundred feet of an embankment thirty feet high suddenly sank, taking down both railway tracks. Arrangements were at once made for the transfer of all passengers. A temporary roadbed about a quarter of a mile in length was marked out around the hole and in twenty-six hours a track, including switches and cross-overs, was in readiness for trains. All sorts of conjectures have been made as to the cause of the sinking, the most tenable one being the existence of a subterranean cavern.

—Lizzie McGuirk, a miserable, drunken wretch, who was released from Randall's Island, at New York, on Friday last, was found in the gutter at East Twelfth street, helplessly drunk. Her two seven-months-old children were in the hands of citizens. Sshe had offered to sell them to the bar-tender in a bucket-shop for a glass of beer. On being refused, she dropped one of them in a hall-way and threw the other into an ash barrel. Justice Power sent her to the work-house for six months, and the infants were committed to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

—The Pallium was conferred upon Arch-Bishop Riordon, at San Francisco, on Sunday. All the prominent Roman Catholic clergy of the Pacific coast were present at the ceremony.

—A large iron furnace is about to be built in the vicinity of Bellefonte, this State. Among those concerned in it are General Beaver, Robert and George Valentine, D. G. Bush and William P. Duncan. The capital stock will be $1,000,000.

—On Tuesday morning a bolt of lightning struck public school No. 8, at the corner of Utica and Masten streets, in the outskirts of Buffalo. The electric fluid passed down through one roof of the building and into one of the class rooms, striking two of the pupils, one of whom was killed outright and the other blinded by the electricity. A panic among the scholars resulted, but they were soon quieted by the teachers. The names of the two girls who were the victims of the lightning stroke could not be learned. The storm was the equinoctial, and the damage at Buffalo and in the surrounding country is heavy, both from rain and the effects of lightning.

"Dozens of letters a day pour in upon Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., from people who have been benefitted by using his popular preparation called Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy.' And they often illustrate what this remarkable medicine accomplishes in some new and hitherto untried field of operation. Not infrequently patients come long distances to grasp the Doctor by the hand and express their gratitude for deliverance from pain."—Troy (N. Y.) *Daily Times.*

Take all in all.

—*Take* all the Kidneys and Liver *Medicines*:
—Take all the *Blood* purifiers.
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and Indisgestion *cures.*
—Take all the *Ague*, Fever, and bilious *specifics.*
—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *revives.*
—Take all the *Great* health restorers.
In short, take all the best qualities of all these and the—*best*,
—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—*Hop*
—*Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all—*concentrated* in them,
—And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or—*combined.* Fail !!!!
—A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."

—A WORKINGMAN.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

PYÆMIA

Is the most virulent form of blood-poisoning. Less speedily fatal, but not less certainly so, is the vitiation of the blood of which the first symptoms are Pimples, Sties, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions. When the taint of Scrofula gives warning of its presence by such indications, no time should be lost in using AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, the only perfect and reliable medicine for the purification of the blood.

SCROFULA

Is a foul corruption in the blood that rots out all the machinery of life. Nothing will eradicate it from the system and prevent its transmission to offspring but AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. This preparation is also the only one that will cleanse the blood of Mercurial poison and the taint of Contagious Diseases. Impoverished blood is productive of

ANÆMIA,

A wretched condition indicated by Pallid Skin, Flaccid Muscles, Shattered Nerves, and Melancholy. Its first symptoms are Weakness, Languor, Loss of Nerve Force, and Mental Dejection. Its course, unchecked, leads inevitably to insanity or death. Women frequently suffer from it. The only medicine that, while purifying the blood, enriches it with new vitality, and invigorates the whole system, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1;
Six bottles for $5.

DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD. CURES ULCERS, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, DEBILITY, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SORE EYES, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, SALT RHEUM, MERCURIAL DISEASES, AND IN SHORT, IS THE BEST SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. TRY IT, AND BE CONVINCED. IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION, COMPOUNDED FROM THE FINEST ROOTS, HERBS AND LEAVES, WHICH NATURE HAS PROVIDED FOR THE ILLS OF MAN. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, EVERYWHERE.
SELLERS' LIVER PILLS, CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, SICK-HEADACHES, FEVER AND AGUE AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS 25 CENTS PER BOX. R. E. SELLERS & CO. PROP'S. PITTSBURGH, PA.

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MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: 'I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for malarial fevers on the Isthmus of Panama.'

TAKE
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,
A Purely Vegetable Medicine,
AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
FOR
MALARIOUS FEVERS,
BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
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SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION,
NAUSEA,
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DYSPEPSIA, &c

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO. Philadelphia.
Sold by all Druggists

1794. 1883.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

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HOME INDUSTRY.
The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
—CONSISTING OF—
Parlor and Chamber Suits,
WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,
Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables,
CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,
BED SPRING MATTRESSES,
and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.
Upholstering, Repairing and Painting
of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Wareroom on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.
E. B. CRESSWELL.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-1y.

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Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.
Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.
Manufactured ONLY by
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.,
Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

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EVERY ONE Who Owns a WAGON Wants A BEERS FOLDING CANOPY TOP. Folds up like an umbrella. Weighs less than 12 lbs. Can be taken off or put on in 3 minutes. Made in sizes to fit business wagons, pleasure wagons and buggies. Send for illustrated circular and price list. Agents wanted everywhere. State where you saw this. D. G. BEERS & CO., Patentees and Manuf'rs. Sandy Hook, Conn.

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Between 16th and 17th Sts.,
ALTOONA, PA.
Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.
Altoona, April 18, 1880.-tf.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $
Only 7 Assessments in 28 Years.
Good FARM PROPERTIES
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.
NO STEAM RISKS TAKEN
GEO. M. READE, President.
T. W. DICK, Secretary.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1881.-1y.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER
ELY'S
Cream Balm
Cleanses the
Head. Allays
Inflammation
Heals the Sores
Restores the
Senses of Taste
& Smell. A Quick
& Positive Cure
A particle is applied in each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price, 50 cts.
Send for circular. ELY
May 1, 1884.-6.

Dr. Hendricks
SUMMERHILL,
Cambria Co. Pa.
Whose success is unexcelled in the cure of
CHRONIC DISEASES
OF ALL KINDS,
Cancerous Tumors
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
dispersed in a very short time without the
or Caustic Potash.
He is now prepared with the most
choicest Drugs.
CONSULTATION FREE,
Examinations $1.00. Call on or address
Summerhill, Cambria Co., Pa.
July 17, '85 3 mos.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR
Three Doors West of Postoffice,
HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG,
J. H. GANT, Proprietor.
THE PUBLIC will always find me at my place of business in business hours. Everything neat and cosy. CLEAN TOWELS a

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in new Armory Hall, opposite Court

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. manner of legal business attended to and collections a specialty.

H. H. MYERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg.
Office in Collonade Row, on Centre

M. E. BUCKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, ALTOONA
Office over the First National Bank, entrance on 11th avenue, second door from

GEO. M. READE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg.
Office on Centre street, near High

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 25, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—Buckwheat cakes !

—Hunt up your overcoat.

—For fresh oysters, go to the Sugar Bowl.

—The next Sheriff—Joseph A. Gray.

—For the best flour go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Mr. Michael Sweeney was appointed postmaster at Cambria, on Friday last.

—A newspaper if paid for, will polish a stove better and brighter than a brush.

—Autumn hues are making their appearance on the trees in this locality.

—The first snow of the season—on Wednesday last.

—Mr. John Griffith, of Kane, is paying a visit to the paternal roof.

For the finest, freshest and choicest groceries, go to the Sugar Bowl.

—The equinox brought a cold spell on Wednesday.

—The aching back, the sallow skin, the hollow eye, give way speedily before Hunt's Remedy.

—The Mountain House at Cresson closed its doors to guests for this season on Saturday.

—Every Democrat should see that his taxes are paid before the 3rd day of October.

—Rev. T. R. Jones, of Windham, Ohio, is paying a visit to his numerous friends in this locality.

—Scrofula and all forms of scrofulous diseases are rapidly purged away by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

—Curtin McClain's death warrant has been issued and November 19th fixed as the time for his execution.

—The wife of Mr. James McDunn, of Summerhill township, is lying dangerously ill, with but little hopes for her recovery.

—Indiana county intends trying to better her Court room in regard to accoustics the cost not to exceed two thousand dollars.

—The Westmoreland County Fair opens on Tuesday, October 13th, and will continue four days.

—A wedding in the West ward is said to be down on the bills for next week, just in time to get through without a license

—A pumpkin weighing ninety-five pounds and measuring fifty-three and one-half inches in circumference, was one of the exhibits at the Hollidaysburg fair.

—A letter from John A. Kennedy, Esq., published in another column announces his safe arrival at his future home, on Wednesday of last week.

—The contract for building the new dam for the water works, was awarded to Mr. Ed. Mason on Thursday of last week, his bid being $724.00.

—The following named teachers have been selected for the Dean township schools: No. 1, Bridget Finerty; No. 2, Miss Martha Fogle, No. 3, Miss Susie Davis.

—Mr. John O'Hara and family started on Monday last on a visit to his sister, Lieut. S. A. Shoemaker, whose husband is at present stationed at St. Louis, Mo. We wish them a pleasant and safe journey.

—Our thanks are tendered to Mr. Isaac Wissinger, of Blacklick township, for a fine basket of apples. They are of the Fall Jelatin variety and for size and flavor are hard to beat.

—Peter M. Brown, of Wilmore, will lead the Republican candidates up to the slaughter at the coming election, he having been selected as Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

—Mr. Michael Latterner, formerly a well-known citizen of this place, but of late years a resident of Altoona, was stricken with paralysis, on Wednesday of last week. His advanced age renders his recovery extremely doubtful.

—The following persons can each receive a letter, by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: Mrs. E. H. Aller 2, Miss Lettie Custer, Pastor M. E. Church, Miss Margaret Evans, John P. Gohn, Miss Jennie M. Jones, Miss Florence Croft.

—Farmer Pershing, of Fayette county, has about one thousand bushels of apples in his orchard, which he recently offered for $10 to any one who would take them away. The crop in Western Pennsylvania is the largest for many years.

—Owing to the crowded condition of our columns last week, we neglected acknowledging the receipt of a fine basket of sweet corn from County Superintendent Strayer. As it is better late than never, we hereby tender our thanks for the same.

—Miss Laura Broombaugh, of Altoona, aged about seventeen years, committed suicide at her home on Monday last by taking morphine. No cause is known for the act and it is thought that she was temporarily deranged at the time.

—A horse belonging to David Hannelton, in East Mahoning township Indiana county, while in a field close to a public road got frightened at an engine that was passing along and ran its head against a post, knocking its brains out.

—School teachers are as plentiful as blackberries. About forty young men and maidens asked for situations in South Woodbury, to fill thirteen places. About seventy-five were granted certificates at the Bedford Normal school on Friday last.—*Everett Press.*

—Wm. Hare, of New Florence, a young conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, was instantly killed near Brinton Station Thursday afternoon. He had been on the road for eight years and was recently promoted to the position of conductor on a "mud train."

—A Westmoreland county farmer, named Thomas Nealy, residing in Bell township, was robbed of $8,000 on Friday last. He kept the money in a trunk under his bed and how it was removed is not known, but it was found out in a cornfield with its precious contents missing.

—The attention of persons interested in raising good sheep is called to the advertisement of Mr. Reuben Fox, of Sinking Valley, Blair county, which will be found in another column. A fine specimen of wool clipped from the sheep can be seen at our office.

—Mr. John S. Parrish, youngest son of Mr. J. D. Parrish, of this place, who has been for several years past residing in Altoona where he was engaged in a clerical capacity, has puachased the coal-yard, good will, &c., of Mr. S. J. Young, of that city and has embarked in business for himself. We wish him success.

—Forty one years ago last Tuesday night, September 23, 1844, during the Polk and Clay Presidential campaign, snow fell in this place a foot deep, and in all the surrounding counties from six to ten inches in depth. It disappeared as rapidly as it fell, and was succeeded by a month of fine and pleasant weather.

—While Barnum's show was in progress at Titusville, on last Tuesday night, ten thousand people being in attendance, a heavy rain and wind storm arose and the big tent collapsed. The wildest excitement followed the accident and a perfect panic prevailed. About twenty-five persons were injured, but none of them fatally.

—St. Michael's Society, at Loretto, will have a reunion on Sunday, October 4th at 1 o'clock, P. M., two societies from Altoona, two from Johnstown, two from Gallitzin, one from St. Augustine, and at least four bands from Altoona, Johnstown and Gallitzin will be present. All persons interested in the cause of temperance are invited to be present.

—We were led into an error last week in stating that Mrs. Sweeny, who died at Indiana on the previous Sunday, was a daughter of the late Barbara Little, of Allegheny township, in this county. She was a daughter of William Weakland, one of the oldest inhabitants of that township, who died several years ago on his farm in the immediate vicinity of Loretto on the Chest Springs road.

—The Rev. Father Edward Burke, pastor of the Williamsburg (Allegheny county) Catholic church, died suddenly of heart disease on last Tuesday evening. He had been complaining for some time past and after supper he sat down in an easy chair, threw his arms back and expired. He was about fifty years of age and founded the church of which he had charge at the time of his death.

—It a well-known fact that after the 1st of September the reduction of five per cent. made to tax-payers for paying their county taxes before that date stops, and the full amount must be paid after that date. People who failed to take advantage of the reduction may still save five per cent. and more by buying their dry goods, dress goods boots and shoes, groceries and provisions at John Owens' store on High street.

—Before putting on their armor and entering into the fight for the election of their nominee for Sheriff, some of the Republicans of this place want to understand beforehand, in the event of Mr. Stineman's election, which of them would be called upon to run the office on the shares. As Mr. Stineman, like Mr. Stackhouse, who did the running last fall for the Treasurer's office, has something better, he would, if elected be obliged to put in a substitute.

—The Democratic Convention held at Somerset, Monday, nominated William P. Hay for Jury Commissioner, and Samuel Philson for Director of the Poor. Charles H. Fisher was named as member of the State Committee and Jno. J. Hoffmon was re-elected Chairman of the County Committee. The resolutions unqualifiedly endorse both National and State Administrations, and the nomination of Conrad B. Day, and vigorously denounce the attempted transfer of the South Penn to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—In another portion of our paper will be found the returns of the primary election, which took place on Saturday. On Monday the return Judges met at Armory Hall and after the meeting had been called to order by Chairman Connelly, Michael Fitzharris, of Gallitzin, was elected reading clerk and Caron Leahey, Esq., of Lilly's borough and W. A. B. Little, Esq., of Allegheny township, were elected tellers. Everything passed off quietly and harmoniously, and the closeness of the vote for the nomination for Sheriff caused the counting to be watched with eager interest. After the vote had been counted, W. Horace Rose, Esq., of Johnstown, was elected Chairman of the County committee.

—Shortly after 3 o'clock on last Friday morning an alarm of fire was sounded by the whistling and screeching of a dozen locomotives in the railroad yard of Altoona. In a few minutes a lurid glare in the sky indicated the locality, which proved to be in the western part of the city. The large planing mill of S. I. Fries was found to be in flames, and before the fire department was in readiness the flames had communicated to the row of dwelling houses, five of which were burned. The mill was the most complete in the State, and the disaster will throw many men out of employment. The losses are $40,000, with only about $10,000 insurance. James Bigley, a dissolute character, has been arrested on suspicion of having set the mill on fire.

—The following important changes among clergymen in the Catholic diocese of Pittsburg are officially announced: Rev. Hugh Haggarty, of Murrinsville, Butler county, has been appointed pastor of St. Mary's church, Hollidaysburg, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Rev. Father Reardon; Rev. J. P. Tahaney, of St. Agnes' church, Soho, Pittsburg, to be pastor of St. John's church, Johnstown, *vice* Rev. O. P. Gallagher, appointed pastor of St. John's church, South Side, Pittsburg, *vice* Father Pollard, transferred to St. Mary's church, Lawrenceville, and Reverend Thomas Corcoran, curate of St. John's church, and nephew of Father Gallagher, to be pastor of St. Agnes' church Soho.

—It appears to be an object in this borough when the water supply gets short to cut it off with as little notice to consumers' as possible, and when it can be shut off without any notice at all, it gives the superintendent better satisfaction. On Monday last at the Blair House, in the middle of their getting dinner the fire had to be drawn from their range to prevent an explosion, as the superintendent had settled on that moment for shutting off the water. At the Sister's convent one of the pipes bursted by reason of the water being shut off without the fires being drawn. This is not as it should be, but then the borough fathers have not been celebrated for the employment of any great amount of talent in the management of the water works, and the people ought to be thankful that it is no worse.

—The Indiana State Normal School opened on the first Monday of September with an increased attendance over previous fall terms. Quite a number of students are attending from Cambria county. There are seven graduates of the Indiana Normal employed to teach in our county public school for the present term and they hold the most prominent positions in the county.

The Indiana Normal school is now among the formost schools of the State and is ably conducted by the principal, Leonard H. Durling, A. M.

There is a great demand for thoroughly trained teachers, and nowhere can this training be made to a better advantage than at our Normal schools. Teachers who will teach during the winter and attend school during the spring and summer terms, should write to the principal for a catalogue that they may take up the course of study, and prepare themselves accordingly during the time they are teaching their winter term.

THE ROYAL BAKER AND PASTRY COOK.—A Royal addition to the kitchen library. It contains over seven hundred receipts pertaining to every branch of the culinary department, including baking, roasting, preserving, soups, cakes, jellies, pastry, and all kinds of sweetmeats, with receipts for the most delicious candies, cordials, beverages, and all necessary knowledge for the *chef de cuisine* of the most exacting epicure, as well as for the more modest housewife, who desires to prepare for her lord and master a repast that shall be both wholesome and economical. With each receipt is given full and explicit directions for putting together, manipulating, shaping, baking, and kind of utensil to be used, so that a novice can go through the operation with success; while a special and important feature is made of the mode of preparing all kinds of food and delicacies for the sick. The book has been prepared under the direction of Prof. Rudmani, late *chef* of the New York Cooking School, and is the most valuable of the recent editions upon the subject of cooking that has come to our notice. It is gotten up in the highest style of the printers art, on illuminated covers, etc. We are assured that every one of the "Royal Baking Powder" contains an order for one of these valuable books.

—Benjamin Norman, for surety of the peace, was brought to jail on Thursday from Johnstown to spend the next three months enjoying the hospitality of Sheriff Luther.

Reunion.

A very pleasant reunion of the surviving members of Company "A," 55th Pa. Vols., was held at Summitville, Cambria county, Pa., on September 15. About forty members of the company were present, with F. George, late R. Q. M., 55th Pa. Vols.; also a delegation of the G. A. R. Post of Gallitzin and a number of other veterans.

Capt. P. F. Hodge, who was unanimously chosen chairman, called the meeting to order by an appropriate speech, in which he expressed in a few touching words the pleasure it afforded him to meet so many of his old comrades for the first time in twenty years. A motion was then made by Sergeant Harry Mariett and seconded by other members, that an association be formed and called the Veteran Association of Co. "A," 55th Pa. Vols., for the purpose of holding annual reunions, and, that a president, a vice-president, two secretaries, a treasurer and a committee of arrangements of five be appointed for the ensuing year. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and Capt. P. F. Hodge was chosen president, Lieut. J. Lynch, vice-president, J. C. Noel and C. McMullen, secretaries, D. K. Wilhelm, treasurer, and Harry Mariettt, R. P. Sharp, P. F. Hughes, Harry Flanagan and J. W. Long the committee of arrangements.

Short speeches were then delivered by Capt. Hodge, F. M. George, J. M. Wherry, P. F. Hughes, and others. A resolution was adopted authorizing the committee of arrangements to meet on the first Monday in June, 1886, to select a place, fix the date, &c., of the second reunion of the Association; also authorizing them to invite all survivors of the 55th Pa. Vols., the G. A. R. Post of Gallitzin, and all other veterans who wish to participate, to attend said reunion.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Fitzharris for the use of flag, and to the G. A. R. Post of Gallitzin for valuable services rendered.

A resolution was concurred in that the proceedings of this reunion be published in the CAMBRIA FREEMAN and in the Altoona papers.

The company then formed, and, headed by the drum corps and delegation from the Gallitzin Post, marched (from the schoolhouse where the meeting was held) to the Summit House, kept by Captain Linton, where a vote of thanks was tendered Capt. Linton for services rendered, and the reunion adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

C. MCMULLEN, Secretary.

Resolutions.

At a meeting of St. Michael's Total Abstinence and Benevolent society, of Loretto, Pa., held on Monday, the 14th, September, 1885, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst by the unsparing hand of death our worthy brother, Charles Stephens; and

Resolved, It is eminently fitting and appropriate that the members of St. Michaels Total Abstinence and Benevolent society should give an expression of their sentiments and feelings upon this sad and mournful occasion; be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Charles Stephens this Society has lost one of its most useful and consistent members, his family an affectionate and loving son, and the community an upright and honorable citizen.

Resolved, That this Society duly sensible of the great loss it has sustained by his death, but yielding with humble submission to the will of Almighty God, hereby expresses its sincere sorrow at the sad occurrence, and extends its heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased Brother in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the Society, that they be published in the CAMBRIA FREEMAN, and that a copy of them properly signed be sent to the family of our deceased Brother.

MICHAEL BRADLEY,
JOSEPH M. NOON,
JAMES C. SCANLAND,
Committee.
JAMES W. DAILY, President.
HUGH BANNAN, Secretary.

ADRIAN, Minn., Sept. 20, 1885.

ED. FREEMAN: We arrived here safe and all well, on the 16th inst.

The weather is very pleasant. The thermometer running up daily since our arrival to 75 degrees.

The farmers are rushing their threshing and are working about 13 hours per day. The crops are fair, except corn, which was nipped in the bud on the last of August. The yield per acre is as follows: wheat 20 bus., barley and oats 40; flax 16. The prices are wheat 75; barley 35; flax $1; oats 20.

The people are quite sociable. The number of teams and folks in town yesterday reminds me very much of Carrolltown on a Saturday afternoon, and the peace officers find some employment officially on such occasions.

Harry Buck, who came with us is delighted with the appearance of the country.

I find the markets here generally similar to Cambria, except cattle are higher and grain lower.

Sportsmen are having a gay time hunting prairie chickens. I have not yet tried my hand at it, but expect to in the near future. More anon.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN A. KENNEDY.

THE THIEVES ARE KNOWN.—If the boys (or young men rather) who were stealing my grapes on my farm a few nights ago, and also in my garden, repeat the theft they will be dealt with to the full extent of the law. Your names are all known and I give you fair warning. The pistol shot that was fired at you might have hurt you badly; but you were badly scared. Last year I caught five young men in the same act (stealing my grapes). I took them to my office, but let them off giving them good advice and on their promising not to repeat the crime, but I find that moral suasion does not prohibit, consequently legal suasion, will have to be resorted to, which is a sure remedy. I will willingly give you one-half the grapes I raise if you will come and ask for them when they are ripe.

A. A. BARKER.

Ebensburg, Sept. 23, '85.

These Are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Billiousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by E. James.

Interesting to Both Sexes.

Any man or woman making less than $40 weekly should try our easy money-making business. We want agents for our celebrated Madame Dean Spinal Supporting Corsets; also, our Spinal Supporter, Shoulder Brace, and Abdominal Protector Combined (for Men and Boys). No experience required. Four orders per day give the Agent $150 monthly. Our Agents report four to twenty sales daily. $3 outfit free. Send at once for full particulars. State sex. LEWIS SCHIELE & Co., 390 Broadway, N. Y.

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIMARY ELECTION

Returns of the County of Cambria,

Held Saturday, September 19, 1885.

DISTRICTS.	Sheriff.		P. H. Director.			J. C.	Cor	COUNTY COMMITTEE.
	Wouders	Gray	Ferguson	Rorabaugh	Criste	Blough	Kinney	
Adams Township	17	4	4	18	......	22	......	James Costlow.
Allegheny Township	7	46	9	1	33	44	......	James J. Kaylor.
Barr Township	3	53	14	1	38	57	......	John D. Eager.
Blacklick Township	2	18	15	......	......	15	......	Isaac N. Wissinger.
Cambria Bor. 1st Ward	88	18	4	65	26	82	1	Robert Bridges.
" " 2d "	80	13	6	80	5	92	......	Adam Stibbich.
Cambria Township	5	14	7	7	4	19	......	Thomas Hoover.
Carrolltown Bor.	2	98	20	27	27	89	......	Philip J. Detrick.
Carroll Township	3	144	39	36	64	146	......	Joseph Bearer.
Chest Springs Bor.	13	5	1	......	17	19	......	John Connery.
Chest Township	1	20	22	6	2	7	......	John G. Gill.
Clearfield Township	17	28	10	5	22	44	......	Silas A. Ryan.
Conemaugh Township	5	......	......	6	1	8	......	Jacob Kohler.
Conemaugh Bor. 1st W.	182	51	4	126	47	173	30	P. S. Freidhoff.
" " 2d W.	114	14	3	84	36	125	105	Joseph Daily.
Coopersdale Bor.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	No Election.
Croyle Township	20	22	......	32	8	42	......	A. J. Skelly.
Dean Township	......	11	11	......	......	11	......	Dennis Cawley.
East Conemaugh Bor.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	No Election.
East Taylor Township	9	1	5	......	5	10	10	James B. Clark.
Ebensburg Bor. East W.	3	8	3	4	4	11	......	Henry Byrne.
" West W.	8	54	14	29	18	55	......	James Myers.
Elder Township	3	71	11	32	29	72	......	P. E. Dillon.
Franklin Bor.	1	14	1	14	......	15	......	Anthony Harshberger.
Gallitzin Borough	23	33	4	38	25	62	......	M. Fitzharris.
" Township	......	5	......	......	5	5	......	D. J. Sibert.
Grubbtown Borough	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	No Election.
Jackson Township	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	No Election.
Johnstown Bor. 1st W.	32	6	2	31	2	37	......	John Hannan.
" " 2d "	25	8	1	25	7	30	......	John Rabb.
" " 3d "	39	3	3	31	6	46	7	James King.
" " 4th "	16	3	1	19	3	......	1	A. H. Grumbling.
" " 5th "	48	3	19	29	2	50	25	George J. Akers.
" " 6th "	56	4	21	33	4	50	......	L. J. Ripple.
" " 7th "	18	2	1	19	......	20	......	Adam Hipner.
Lilly's Borough	12	42	6	14	36	15	......	Caron Lahey.
Loretto Borough	2	25	2	15	10	26	......	W. C. Schwab.
Lower Yoder Township	26	6	2	25	4	31	13	Jackson St Clair.
Millville Bor. 1st Ward	41	3	......	40	2	43	8	Austin Neary.
" " 2d Ward	84	1	1	37	48	84	13	Patrick Connelly.
Munster Township	4	27	4	8	17	31	......	J. Smith.
Portage Township	3	18	2	11	8	21	......	James Itel.
Prospect Borough	25	22	17	3	25	47	41	Patrick O'Toole.
Reade Township	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	No Election.
Richland Township	26	5	10	11	10	31	......	Hiram Orris.
Stonycreek Township	18	5	......	22	3	22	......	Levi Jacoby.
Summerhill Township	7	3	......	6	4	10	......	Edward Grew.
Susquehanna Township	1	83	27	2	82	2	......	J. B. Stalb.
Tunnelhill Borough	18	6	......	4	19	24	......	John J. Kinney.
Upper Yoder Township	10	......	10	......	......	10	......	Chauncy Davis.
Washington Township	11	60	9	19	43	67	......	Joseph Rainey.
White Township	1	9	1	9	......	10	......	M. J. Noel.
Wilmore Borough	1	16	......	14	......	......	......	P. F. Kirby.
Woodvale Borough	5	29	5	25	4	......	4	Joseph Horton, Jr.
West Taylor Township	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	No Election.
Total	1090	1111	340	1082	732	1935	243	

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court continued in session last week until Friday evening, and the following cases were disposed of in addition to those reported in last week's FREEMAN.

Jas. Cunningham et al. vs. Samuel Weakland et. al. Ejectment. Jury find for plaintiff's. Motion to set aside verdict.

B. P. Anderson vs. Albert Owen and Harry Hoffman. Ejectment. Continued at cost of defendants.

George A. Hager vs. John F. Griffith and John M. Davis. Appeal. Jury find for defendant's.

John Anderson vs. D. E. Nutley. Summons in Covenant. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $553 19.

Administrators of Michael C. McCague vs. John Hawksworth. Alias Scire Facias. Jury called when defendant amends his plea and plaintiffs make affidavit of surprise and case continued at costs of defendant.

William Custer vs. Executor of Frederick Custer, deceased. Assumpsit. Jury sworn and after plaintiffs testimony had closed, he becomes non suit.

The Cyclone.

The heavens are darkened in the threat'ning west;
All nature seems, by boding fears, oppressed—
Uprolls the storm-king in his mighty ire,
The rolling blackness bursts with vivid fire,
Dire ceaseless rumblings shake the shadowed hills,—
A far-off rush with fear the city fills—
As when Elijah stood as Horeb's cave,
And viewed Jehovah's might,—the whirlwind's rave.

* * * * * * * * * *

Thou God of heaven and earth, have mercy on us
Within this murky darkness!—Jesus save, Thy helpless creatures
From this great destruction!
The Cyclone's power is on us!—Horror, death!—
The city falls before the angel's breath!
The towers are toppling, the timbers are crashing,
The pride of the city, the Cyclone is thrashing,
The power of earth in confusion is falling,
In blackness, and darkness, and thunderings, appalling.

* * * * * * * * * *

'Tis past and heaven weeps o'er the cumbrous ruin!
The dead are buried in the fearful wreck,
Like hold of war-ship neath a shattered deck.

—A. D. S.

Jury List.

The following is the list of Grand and Traverse jurors drawn to serve at next December term of court, commencing on Monday, December 7th, 1885:

GRAND JURORS.

Bowman Geo. W., farmer, Reade twp.
Brawley Alex., farmer, Barr twp.
Butler Nathan, butcher, Johnstown, 6th ward.
Clark Morris, blacksmith, Johnstown, 1st ward.
Conway Michael, roller, Con. bor. 2nd ward.
Criste A. D., gen't Munster twp.
Downey John, engineer Johnstown 2nd ward.
Eigner George, hotel keeper, Cambria bor. 2d W.
Flick Peter, Jr., farmer, Allegheny twp.
Glass Edward, carpenter, Clearfield twp.
Jones John A., laborer, Prospect bor.
Luther Daniel millwright Grubbtown bor.
Litzinger Eugene, gen't, Loretto bor.
Ott Francis M. hotel keeper, Elder twp.
Pringle Martin, farmer, Sommerhill twp.
Rainey Joseph, farmer, Washington twp.
Smith Valentine, miner, Prospect bor.
Siger Jacob, farmer, Conemaugh twp.
Hanewalt Geo., laborer, Taylor twp.
King Dorsey, Merchant, Johnstown bor. 3rd W.
McLaughlin, M. B., laborer, Washington twp.
Vickroy Adam, farmer, Taylor twp.
Wisegarver John, miller, Johnstown, 1st W.
Washburn James, boss, Prospect bor.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Anderson John, farmer, Barr twp.
Buck A. C., clerk, Ebensburg, West W.
Cohen Henry, merchant, Johnstown, 5th W.
Creed David, merchant, Johnstown, 2nd W.
Dibert David, gen't, Johnstown, 6th W.
Durbin James, farmer, Munster twp.
Doran Thomas, farmer, Summerhill twp.
Evans Rich'h (of Rich J.,) farmer, Cambria twp.
Eichecher Henry, lumberman, Richland twp.
Farabaugh Charles, farmer, Blacklick twp.
Gates Joel, farmer, White twp.
Hummel Samuel, farmer, Richland twp.
Horricks Samuel, miner, Con. bor. 1st W.
Haug F. T., tinner, Wilmore bor. 1st W.
Jones Charles, carpenter, Portage twp.
Koontz Jacob, farmer, Susquehanna twp.
Keiper George, merchant Con. bor. 2nd W.
Kail Jacob S., farmer, Portage twp.
Kelly Wm. B., clerk, Johnstown, 1s W.
Leahey Caron, merchant, Lilly bor.
Litzinger Robert, clerk Johnstown, 1st W.
McCreight J. B., laborer, Johnstown, 1st. W.
Miller Daniel, carpenter, Johnstown, 7th W.
Gray Caleb A., farmer, Elder twp.
McDermott T., hotel keeper, Millville bor. 2d W.
Overdorf Harrison, laborer, Millville bor. 2d W.
O'Connell Patrick, Millville bor. 2nd W.
O'Donnell Hugh, farmer, Washington twp.
Perry Charles, merchant, Chest Springs bor.
Patton James, engineer, Johnstown 1st W.
Parrish Tho's J., sawyer, Portage twp.
Reigel Joseph, farmer, Allegheny twp.
Richards John, foreman, Millville, 1st W.
Raab John, merchant, Johnstown, 2nd W.
Ross Levi, merchant, Johnstown, 6th W.
Shaffer Phil F., merchant, East Conemaugh.
Stull D. D., farmer, Richland twp.
Shuman Daniel, farmer, Jackson twp.
Steri Edward, foreman, Johnstown bor. 1st W.
Swope Joseph, farmer Chest twp.
Sharbaugh Thos. A., clerk, Ebensburg, E. W.
Thomas Jas J., farmer, Carroll twp.
Thomas Jno D., hotel keeper, Johnstown, 3rd W.
Thomas Robt E., clerk, Johnstown, 5th W.
Skelly Jas F., farmer, Summerhill twp.
McConnell Wm., surveyor, Croyle twp.
Walters Wm H., clerk, Johnstown, 5th W.
Wolf Wm., laborer, Millville bor. 2nd W.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Alexander Blair, operator, East Conemaugh.
Bolsinger Perry C., clerk, Johnstown, 1st W.
Brallier D. W., farmer, Jackson twp.
Burkhart Jas A., farmer, Adams twp.
Brown Samuel, laborer, Conemaugh, 1st W.
Benford Henry, clerk, Johnstown, 3rd W.
Cannan Chas A., carpenter, Johnstown, 1st W.
Custer Phil F., wagon maker, Jackson twp.
Douglass John, farmer, Allegheny twp.
Ellsworth John, laborer, Cambria bor. 1st W.
Esgar John, farmer, Washington twp.
Fngleheart Henry, blacksmith, Johnstown, 7th W.
Edwards Jno R., farmer, Cambria twp.
Evans Robert, cabinet maker, Ebensburg, W. W.
Fritz Henry, farmer, Grubbtown bor.
Fry Sebastian, undertaker, Loretto bor.
Fenn John Jr. merchant, Johnstown, 3rd W.
Griffith Griffith, farmer, Cambria twp.
Gooderham Wm T., farmer, Carroll twp.
Garman George, farmer, Susquehanna twp.
Garity John, laborer, Prospect bor.
Grumbling Emanuel merchant, Adams twp.
Mess George, engineer, Coopersdale bor.
Kinney Thomas, butcher, Wilmore bor.
Kirkpatrick Archy, farmer, Elder twp.
Keller George, miner, Cambria bor. 2nd W.
Krumancher A. J., farmer, Barr twp.
Koons Thomas A., carpenter, Gallitzin twp.
Keim M. W., banker, Johnstown, 5th W.
Lantzy Michael, farmer, Barr twp.
Luther Silas, carpenter, Ebensburg, bor. W. W.
Maisi Peter, butcher, Stonyeycreek twp.
Leller Chas., blacksmith, Johnstown, 4th W.
Murphy Daniel, carpenter, Adams twp.
McKenzie Sylvester, merchant, Portage twp.
McGovern Thomas, laborer, East Taylor twp.
Nagle Jacob, farmer, Clearfield twp.
Parsons Robert, tailor, Johnstown, 2nd W.
Robb Henry, laborer, Johnstown, 1st W.
Rutledge Irwin, justice, Johnstown, 4th W.
Setton David, farmer, Clearfield twp.
Rosensteel Wm H., gen't, Woodvale bor.
Sharkey John, laborer, Prospect bor.
Radebaugh Benj., miller, Adams, twp.
Trexler Frank, farmer, Clearfield twp.
Teeter David, sup't, Taylor twp.
Varner Adam, Farmer, Jackson twp.
Walters Geo., farmer, Taylor twp.

JUMBO, THE GREAT ELEPHANT, KILLED.—About six o'clock, Wednesday evening, Sept. 16th, at St. Thomas, Ont., as Barnum's $300,000 elephant, Jumbo, and the little trick elephant, Tom Thumb, were being led along the track by the keeper on the way from the show grounds to the car to be loaded, an incoming freight train came upon them unexpectedly and caught and killed Jumbo and broke one of Tom Thumbs legs. There was a side track on the north of the main track which contained all of Barnum's empty cars, and on either side there was an embankment eight feet high. When the keeper saw the train coming he tried to get Jumbo down the south bank, but Jumbo seeing no danger, refused. He then tried to get him between the side track and main line, but only partially succeeded, the locomotive striking Jumbo just as his foreleg had left the track, striking him in the right side and crowding him against the cars on the siding. The great beast was carried with the engine about one hundred yards. He was so tightly wedged that when he could be carried no further, his body crowded the locomotive to the south side, throwing it off the track. He lived thirty minutes.

HYMENEAL.

CLARK—HUGHES.—Married, at St. Bartholomews church, Wilmore, on Thursday, September 17, 1885, by Rev. Father McHugh, Mr. T. B. Clark to Miss Amelia Hughes neice of the officiating clergymay, both of Chicago.

FAIGH—PLUMMER.—Married, at St. Bartholomew's church, Wilmore, on Monday, September 21st, 1885, by Rev. Father McHugh, Mr. William Faigh, of East Conemaugh to Miss Lizzie Plummer, of Summerhill.

OBITUARY.

MORGAN.—Died, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. R. E. Jones, in Ebensburg, on Monday, September 21, 1885, Mrs. Esther Morgan, wife of John Morgan, aged about 50 years.

Mrs. Morgan was a step-daughter of Mrs. Catharine Roberts and a sister of Mrs. George Huntley and Mrs. R. E. Jones, of this place, and of Mrs. William Smith, of Blairsville. She was well and favorably known in the community, having lived here the greater part of her life. The death of two daughters in quick succession, preyed upon a naturally delicate constitution and her own decline and death were the inevitable result. She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, and died in the full hope of a triumphant immortality beyond the grave. A loving wife and judicious mother, her loss will be greatly felt by her husband and three children who are left to mourn her death.

Happy Children.

How to Make Them So—Keep Them in Health and They Will Take Care of the Rest.

The joy of every well-regulated household comes chiefly from the children. Thousands of affectionate parents do not take care of their children. Through ignorance more than culpable neglect they suffer them to fall sick and die, when knowledge might have saved them to love and home. Dr. David Kennedy offers his "Favorite Remedy" as emphatically a medicine for his children—gentle in its action, containing *no harmful ingredients whatever*, going straight to the Blood, which, when impure, is the seat and source of disease. *"Favorite Remedy"* is the friend of childhood and should be found in every nursery in the land. Keep it in your house for your children's sake, as well as for your own. Try it and you will be glad you saw this article. Make no mistakes. The medicine is *"Favorite Remedy"* and the proprietor's name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. One dollar a bottle.

Good Words for a Good Thing.—Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" is exactly what it claims to be and deserves the praises that are showered upon it by all who have used it. Mr. Israel H. Snyder, of Saugerties, N. Y., says: "My little daughter was covered with Salt Rheum from head to foot; Dr. Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy' cured her. This was two years ago."

We are not in the Habit of Puffing any sort of patent medicines in our columns, but we happen to know Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and can personally testify to the excellence of the medicine whith the Doctor calls "Favorite Remedy." And if a word of ours will persuade anybody to use it and thus find relief from suffering no professional etiquette shall hinder us from saying that word. For diseases of the blood, kidneys and bowels it has no equal. We would not be without it for five times the dollar that it costs.—*Daily Times, Troy, N. Y.*

COAL! COAL!

Commissioners' Office,
Ebensburg, Pa., Sept. 9th, 1885.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, October 6th, 1885, for furnishing coal for the Court House and jail for one year.

It must be good No. 1 quality House coal to be weighed on the Ebensburg borough scales. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Commissioners.

D. A. MCGOUGH,
Clerk.

Duff's Mercantile College
Pittsburgh

A live school, imparting a practical business education; enabling young men to enter upon the active duties of life. For circulars address P. DUFF & SONS. [Sept. 25.-2m.

LADIES!

With Hanover's Taylor System you can cut Dresses to fit, without oral instructions. Dressmakers pronounce it perfect. Price for System Book and Double Tracing Wheel, $6,50.

TO INTRODUCE

A System Book and Wheel will be sent on receipt of $1,00. Address
JOHN C. HANOVER, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED A MAN! INTELLIGENT, Ambitious, Energetic to secure and fill our orders in his section. Responsible House. References exchanged. (Also in different department, LADY $45.) SALARY GAY BROS., BOX 1,535, N. Y. $75 TO $100

AFTER DINNER.

Persons who suffer from Indigestion can arrest the progress of that painful malady by the use of an after-dinner pill, so composed that it will give tone to the stomach, prevent heartburn, rouse the liver to healthful action, invigorate the kidneys, and thus, through the activity of these organs, promote the natural movement of the stomach and bowels. AYER'S PILLS are so compounded that their action, though mild, effectually produces the above results. They also, in curing Constipation, remove the cause of Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, and many other serious ailments.

AYER'S PILLS

contain no mineral nor poisonous substance, and do not gripe unless the bowels are irritated, and even then their influence is healing. To continue their effect in constipated or chronic cases, they need only be taken in diminishing instead of increasing doses. For seamen, and inhabitants or travelers in sparsely settled countries where physicians are not at hand, they are of inestimable value. There is hardly a sickness they will not alleviate, and in most cases cure, if taken promptly. To young girls just entering upon womanhood, and to women whose period of maternity is drawing to a close, Ayer's Pills, in moderate doses, merely sufficient to ensure regular action of the bowels, will be found of

Incalculable Value.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

REMOVAL!

—)o(—

Alfred E. Goetz,

—)o(—

Altoon's Leading Merchant Tailor, Has Removed to Much Larger and More Commodious Quarters.

—)o(—

TWO SQUARES ABOVE HIS
[—old stand to—]
No. 1511 Eleventh Avenue,

—)o(—

Where His Fall and Winter Stock is Now Ready for Inspection. For Fashionable Fabric, a Beautiful Fit and Good Workmanship, go to GOETZ, the Tailor,

—)o(—

11th Avenue, Near 16th St.,
ALTOONA, PA.

Important to Canvassers.

WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of John M. Litzinger, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John M. Litzinger, deceased, late of Clearfield township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to the indebted to said estate, that payment must be paid without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH F. LITZINGER,
Administratrix.

July 17, '85,-6t.

FARM FOR SALE!

A valuable farm situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, about 2½ miles from Loretto, adjoining lands of Dennetrius McGough, Anthony Sell and others, containing 118 acres, 80 of which are cleared and the balance having good hard wood timber. A good orchard, house and barn is on the place and it is well watered with never failing springs. For further particulars apply on the premises to

MARY & ANN FURY.

Loretto, Aug. 21, 1885—3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE!

Estate of John Dougherty, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Dougherty, deceased, late of Ebensburg Borough, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate, that payment must be paid without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA JANE MURPHY,
Executrix.

Sept. 4th, 1885.-6t

FARM LOANS

7 and 8 per cent. secured by FIRST MORTGAGES. Interest to Investors safe as GOVERNMENT BONDS. Interest Payable Semi-Annually, at office or bank of mortgagee. 12 years' experience, and Never Lost a Dollar for any customer. Best of references given as to ability, integrity and financial standing. Write us for circulars giving reference and particulars. LEBOLD, FISHER & CO., Bankers and Loan Ag'ts, Abilene, Kan. 1m.

LORETTO HOUSE,

(Formerly known as the Myers House)

LORETTO, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.,

W. H. PRUNER, Proprietor.

☞ Sample Room for Salesmen and good stabling for horses. ☞ TERMS MODERATE.

Ebensburg, Sept. 25, 1885.

STRAY HEIFFERS.—Came to the residence of the subscriber about the 1st of July last two heiffers. The one is a dark red in color and was killed on the railroad. The other is a roan color, both ears cut off and a hole in the right one, and still remains with the undersigned. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN SCHROTH,

Wilmore, Sept. 4th, '85.-3t.

AUDITORS' NOTICE!

Having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of the fund in the hands of Thomas D. Powers, assignee of Mrs. Rose McGough for the benefit of creditors, as shown by his first and partial account. Notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, Pa., on Thursday, October 8, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

M. D. KITTELL,
Auditor.

Ebensburg, Sept. 18, '85.-3t

FOR SALE,

TWO YOUNG BUCK LAMBS,
ONE A YEARLING, AND ONE
FOUR AND A-HALF MONTH'S OLD,

Full Blooded Leicester, raised from full blooded ewes that were imported from Canada.

Any persons wishing to improve their stock would do well to secure a good breeder, I will sell them the above mentioned which are worth the money. For further particulars address

REUBEN FOX,
SINKING VALLEY, Blair county, Pa.

September 25, 1885.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Clearfield township, Cambria county, on or about the 1st of July last, a red cow with small white spot in forehead and some white on the belly, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

3t JAMES GROVE,

Clearfield twp., Sept. 11th, '85.

CAUTION NOTICE.—This is to caution any person or persons from accepting, receiving, or purchasing a judgment exemption note, signed J. B. Lydick and W. F. Lydick; said note being blank except the amount written and in figures, viz:—$500.00; in same hand as signature of J. B. Lydick. Note was lost at Coalport, Pa., Sept. 9, 1885.

Coalport, Pa., Sept. 10, 1885.-3t

Hardware! Hardware!

—:o:—

IMPORTANT TO CITIZENS OF EBENSBURG AND VICINITY.

—:o:—

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF INforming the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, that we have opened out in the Tudor building on High street, a new, large and complete stock of hardware of every description,

☞ *MECHANICS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE,*
☞ *FARM IMPLEMENTS, FORKS, SPADES, BLACK*
☞ *SMITH TOOLS, HORSE SHOES, HARROW PINS*
☞ *NAILS OF ALL KINDS, BAR IRON and STEEL,*
☞ *HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, RE-*
☞ *VOLVERS, CUTLERY, GUNS, SHELLS,*
☞ *CARTRIDGES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.*

Referring to the above, we respectfully ask the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country for a share of their patronage. We have been regularly trained in the hardware business, have bought our goods for cash, and believe we can offer great inducements to those who desire to purchase.

E. DUFTON & SON.

EBENSBURG, April 3, 1885.

BOTTOM IS REACHED AT LAST

—:o:—

I Have Now in Store the Largest Stock of Hardware Ever Offered in the Country, all bought at Rock-Bottom Prices for Cash and all First-Class Goods. I do Not Buy or Keep in Stock Any Cheap Job Lot or Auction Goods. Whatever You Buy From me You Can Rely on Being Worth the Money You Pay for it. Owing to an Advance I am Now Selling Many Goods at Less Than I Can Replace Them at, But I Shall Continue to Sell at Bottom Prices, until I am Compelled to Re-stock up. When You Want a Cooking or a Heating Stove, Tin Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Trunks and Farming Implements, Call and See My Prices, I am Not Undersold.

G. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, August 14, 1885.

"CANDEE"
Rubber
BOOTS
WITH
DOUBLE THICK BALL.

Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are *double thick* on the ball, and give

DOUBLE WEAR.

Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the

PRICE NO HIGHER.

Call and examine the goods.

FOR SALE BY

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS CANDEE CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

Ebensburg, Sept. 11, '85.

AVERY

SEWING MACHINE

NEW IMPROVED HIGH ARM, NEW MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES AND ROTARY MOVEMENTS, AUTOMATIC, DIRECT AND PERFECT ACTION, CYLINDER SHUTTLE, SELF-SETTING NEEDLE, POSITIVE FEED, NO SPRINGS, FEW PARTS, MINIMUM WEIGHT, NO FRICTION, NO NOISE, NO WEAR, NO FATIGUE, NO "TANTRUMS," CAPACITY UNLIMITED, ALWAYS IN ORDER, RICHLY ORNAMENTED, NICKELPLATED, AND GIVES PERFECT SATISFACTION. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

—Address,—

AVERY MACHINE CO.
812 Broadway, New York.

Curry Institute
AND
Union Business
College

S. W. Corner Penn Ave. and Sixth St.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. WM. A. HERRON, Pres. of Board of Trustees. J. P. ANDREWS, Sec'ty of Board.

The Largest, Most Thorough, Practical and Successful Commercial College & English Training School in Pennsylvania. 815 Students last year. Elegant Buildings. First-class Equipments. 27 Instructors. 15 Large Halls and Recitation Rooms, occupying an area of over 10,000 Sq. Ft.

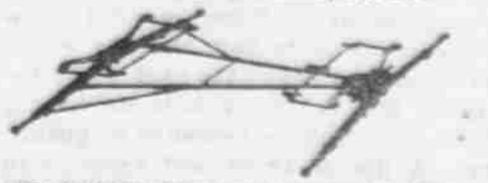
Copies of the finest piece of Penmanship in the State mailed free with Handbook of School upon application to

HARMON D. WILLIAMS, Business Manager. JAS. CLARK WILLIAMS, A. M., Principal.

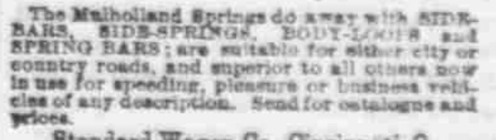
Standard Wagon Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS,
Two-wheeled Village Phætons,
AND TWO AND THREE SPRING PHÆTONS.



MULHOLLAND BUCKBOARD, No. 21.



The Mulholland Springs do away with SIDE-BARS, SIDE-SPRINGS, BODY-LOOPS and SPRING BARS; are suitable for either city or country roads, and superior to all others now in use for speeding, pleasure or business vehicles of any description. Send for catalogue and prices.

Standard Wagon Co., Cincinnati, O.

State Normal School,

INDIANA, PA.

Will open for the new year,

Monday, September 7, 1885.

This is a thorough Professional School for teachers, presenting, also:

College Preparatory Department.
Musical Department.
Commercial Department.

To be sure of a room it should be ordered early.

For particulars or catalogue, address, 4t

L. H. DURLING, A. M., Prin.

ENGINES, VIBRATORS, THRESHING MACHINES, GRAIN DRILLS, cider mills

Warranted the best Grain drills; the celebrated Pennsylvania; the only perfect force feed phosphate attachment in use. Cider Mills; the celebrated American and young American. CORN SHELLERS, HAY PRESSES and STANDARD IMPLEMENTS generally. Send for catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

NOT DEAD YET

VALLIE LUTTRINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

FARM FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers at private sale his farm in Cambria township, Cambria county, situate two miles north of Ebensburg, containing one-hundred and twenty one acres, about 100 acres of which are cleared and it in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and a new frame barn. A splendid orchard of well selected fruit trees is on the premises and the whole farm is well watered. For particulars call on the subscriber on the premises. Terms reasonable.

ANDREW DISHART.

Cambria twp., Aug. 14th, '85. 3t

FOR SALE.

A valuable piece of land containing about 179 acres, in White and Reade townships with the Clearfield creek running through it, adjoining lands of Hon. John Dean and Martin Tighe, about 30 acres cleared and having thereon erected a two-story frame house. The balance is well timbered with pine, hemlock, oak and other timber. The land is underlaid with coal and iron ore. The Cresson and Coalport railroad, now being built runs through this land. For particulars and terms call on or address

MATTHIAS KESSLER,
Flake,
St Cambria Co., Pa.

NOTICE—The undersigned having purchased two two-years-old Black mares from Silas M. Douglass, have left the same on my farm in Clearfield township, known as the P. Troxler farm, with my tenant, John Weakland, during my pleasure. All persons are hereby notified not to meddle or interfere with the same.

WM. LITZINGER,

Loretto, Aug. 24th, '85.-3t.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY

Canonsburg, Pa., 20 miles from Pittsburg For both sexes 10 teachers. Thorough instruction in CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, NORMAL AND MUSICAL COURSES; also, French, German and MILITARY DRILL. Students prepared for Sophomore year in any college. Tuition, $10 to $15. Next term opens Sept. 2d. For catalogue or information, address REV. W. F. BROWN, PRINCIPAL.

July 24, '85-4t.

SELWYN HALL READING, PENN.

A thorough preparatory School for Boys. Conducted upon the Military plan. Boys at any age admitted. Send for catalogue, terms, etc. L. C. BISHOP, Head Master, Reading, Pa.

Farm Notes.

Sore shoulders are often the cause of balkiness in horses, and it would be well to always examine for sores and bruises before condemning the animal when it balks.

Some of our West Texas stock raisers have decided to try the Guinea grass this year, as they think it will yield a quality of hay superior to all others, at least in that section.

Grasshoppers have been so numerous in California that they have been shoved away in order to clear spaces for opening gates, says a California paper.

Select your birds not so much for size, color and markings. These features may sometimes win the prize, but do not always secure the most useful qualities—eggs, flesh and easy keeping.

Alfalfa is being extensively grown in all the States west of the Mississippi river. It becomes permanent when once established, and affords several cuttings of hay in a single season.

A central Kentucky farmer says that Bermuda grass grows during the hot season, when blue grass remains dormant, and that during its period of growth it will carry a half more stock than blue grass.

CORN NOT GOOD FOR HORSES.

Corn is the bane of the farm horse, as it is also of the horse doing any other sort of work, not because of not being sufficiently nutritious, but because it makes too much fat and not enough muscle. The horse's muscle wears away by work as metal wears away by friction. Fat wears away under exercise, but its disappearance in nowise lessens the power for either draft or speed. On the other hand, well-nourished and vigorously-exercised muscles, without a deposit of fat to keep them company, are much more efficient for any purpose for which the horse is kept than when there is a load of fat to be carried. The trainer acts upon this proposition and works the fat off, experience having shown that the muscles, trained down by exercise until fat accumulations are removed, fattening foods being mainly abstained from, gives the best results in the case of a speedy horse. The same rule will hold good with the work horse, though modified by the degree in which the movements of the latter are slower than those of the former. If the farmer has only corn for feed then he will be wise if he makes sale of his corn, or the greater part of it, buying oats instead.—*Live Stock Journal.*

A FEW SIMPLE REMEDIES.—Hiccough can be immediately relieved by administering a lump of sugar wet with vinegar.

Hoarseness and tickling in the throat are best relieved by a gargle of the white of an egg beaten to a froth in half a glass of warm sweetened water.

If persons suffering from severe headaches would tie a handkerchief around the temples they would often find relief by so doing in a very short time.

A simple and harmless remedy and preventive for persons suffering from car sickness is a sheet of writing paper worn next to the person, directly over his chest. It is highly recommended and seldom fails.

A good remedy for warts and corns: Drop a little vinegar on the wart or corn, cover it immediately with cooking soda or saleratus, and let it remain ten minutes. Repeat several times a day for three days and the corns will be gone.

Charcoal forms an unrivaled poultice for wounds and old sores. It is also invaluable for what is called proud flesh. It sweetens the air if placed in shallow dishes around the apartment, and foul water is also purified by its use.

For bruises and sprains bathe the parts affected in cool water until you get ready a decoction of wormwood and vinegar. When the herb is fresh gathered, pound the leaves, wet with vinegar and bind on, and when the herb is dry, put it in the vinegar, and let it boil a short time; then bathe the bruise with the decoction and bind on the herb.

SICK HEADACHE.—This complaint is the result of eating too much and exercising too little. Nine times out of ten the cause is in the fact that the stomach is not able to digest the food last introduced into it, either from its having been unsuitable or excessive in quantity. A diet of bread and butter, with ripe fruit or berries, with moderate and continuous exercise in the open air sufficient to keep up a gentle perspiration, would cure almost every case in a very short time. Two teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal in a half-glass of water, and drank often, gives instant relief. Sick headache with some persons comes on at regular intervals, and is the signal of distress which the stomach puts out to inform us that there is an over-alkaline condition of its fluids; that it needs a natural acid to restore the battery to its normal working condition. When the first symptoms of headache appear, take a tablespoonful of lemon juice clear, fifteen minutes before each meal, and the same dose at bedtime. Follow this up until all symptoms are passed, taking no other remedy, and you will soon be able to go free from this unwelcome nuisance. Many will object to this because the remedy is too simple; but many cures have been effected in this way.—*Philadelphia Call.*

THE INVENTION OF PAPER.—How, when, or by whom paper was first invented will never be known. According to Hallam, documents on paper are found as early as the tenth century, and it came into use not long after this era, and completely supplanted all other materials which were formerly employed for the purposes for which it is now used. It will be observed that the invention of paper of some kind was an absolute necessity before there could be printing, as parchment was far too expensive to use for the purpose, even if it were otherwise perfectly adapted to this use. The use of paper in Western Europe dates from the time mentioned, but it was known to the Chinese long before the Christian era, and it is believed that they used the bark of various trees, the soft part of the bamboo stems, cotton and several other kinds of vegetable fibers.

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THE WEEKLY POST

Under a Democratic National Administration.

The Will of the People Vindicated and the Great Wrong Righted.

THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST

congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new year, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great possibilities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country.

As THE POST has labored unceasingly for twenty-five years for these glorious results, so it will extend to the new administration a hearty greeting and a cordial support in the re-establishment of principles and policies vital to the public welfare, by reforming abuses, righting wrongs and asserting the supremacy of the Democratic faith. We are on the threshold of important events and great changes. To a Democrat who aided in Cleveland's election, the future is full of interest and hope.

THE WEEKLY POST will aim to keep fully abreast of the times in everything relating to the incoming administration. Its policy at home and abroad will be impartially discussed, earnestly supported or candidly and kindly criticised. No year in the history of this journal promises to be so replete with matters of interest to Democrats as the one which we are about to enter. The meeting of Congress, the declaration of the Presidential vote, the inauguration, the new Cabinet, the changes in the public service, the opening of the books, all are of great concern. THE WEEKLY POST will furnish the earliest intelligence, with judicious comment from the old Democratic standpoint. Success will not hamper it any more than a quarter of a century of defeat impaired its energies.

The session of the Legislature, with a Reform Governor opposed by a Republican majority, promises to be fruitful of important issues and exciting incident. The coming session of Congress will be even more interesting in its broader field.

In all its varied departments, THE WEEKLY POST will aim at excellence and reliability. Its literary, miscellaneous, news and local departments will be maintained in their utmost efficiency, while its market reports will be prepared with greater care and precision than ever before and made absolutely reliable.

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A. W. Brown, M.D., of Providence, R. I., says: "I have used HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY in my practice for the past sixteen years, and cheerfully recommend it as being a *safe* and *reliable remedy*."

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"My mother, 76 years old, has chronic kidney complaint and dropsy. Nothing has ever helped her like HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. She has received great benefit from 8 bottles and we think it will cure her."—W. W. Sunderland, Builder, Danbury, Conn.

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Rev. Anthony Atwood, of Philadelphia, says:—"HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has cured my wife of Dropsy in its worst form. All say that it is a miracle."

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General Chace of Rhode Island says: "I always keep HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY in my house. Taken in small doses occasionally at night, it prevents headache, and regulates the kidneys, stomach and other organs." 10

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How to Tell Good Eggs.

A good egg will sink in water.

Stale eggs are glassy and smooth of shell.

A fresh egg has a lime-like surface to its shell.

Eggs pickled in brine for a long time smell and taste musty.

Thin shells are caused by lack of gravel, etc., among the laying hens.

A boiled egg that is done will dry quickly on the shell after taken from the kettle.

After an egg has been laid a day or more the shell comes off easily when boiled.

If an egg is clear and golden in appearance it is good; if dark and spotted it is bad.

The badness of an egg may sometimes be told by shaking it near the holder's ear, but the test is a dangerous one.

With the aid of the hands a piece of paper rolled in funnel shape and held toward the light, the human eye can look through an egg, shell and all.

A DREAM OF SCIENCE.—A prominent mechanical engineer declares aluminium is to be the metal of the future; that it will displace iron and steel, revolutionize the industrial arts, and, in short, that "the millennium will be the age of aluminium." The tensile strength of this metal is much greater than that of Bessemer steel. A cannon made of it would be three times as strong as one made of steel or gun metal. It is three times as rigid as the best bronze. It will not tarnish, and neither air nor water, nor salt, nor acids, nor corrosive gas, has the slightest effect upon it. It is the best conductor of heat and electricity known. While it is the lightest of metas, it is suitable for anything for which our common metals are used. For $20 enough of the raw material can be obtained to produce a ton of aluminium, which, perfectly manufactured, is now worth $20,000. Every clay bed is an aluminium mine. The material is abundant; and hundreds of chemists all over the world are at work trying to find a cheap way of producing it. The man who succeeds in this will ring in the industrial millennium, according to the views of the enthusiastic engineer. —*Lewistown, Me., Journal.*

FACTS OF INTEREST.—The wheels of the English handsome cabs are made in America.

Bed spreads and pillow-cases are now made of white paper.

Only 1 per cent. of the soil of Florida is fit for orange cultivation.

Great plantations in Guatemala are devoted to the culture of the cochineal bug.

Sir Henry Thompson's striking paper on "Vegetarianism" in the Nineteenth Century is republished in the Popular Science monthly.

Star dust to the weight of 4,950 pounds falls from the atmosphere to the earth's surface every year. The earth is slowly growing under the circumstances.

The Carib population are a mixed Indian and negro race along the Atlantic coast of Guatemala. They are vicious, lazy and thievish, and every man has three wives. For clothes they wear almost as nearly nothing as Adam and Eve did before the fall.

The scarf of gold shot etamine is the favorite seaside hat trimming.

THE CROPS.—Corn promises first-class, except along the upper Mississippi. Cut worms have been on the rampage rather more than usual, and there was much inconvenience from defective seed. The natural average increase of acreage of corn sown from year to year is from two to three per cent. This year, owing to the failure of wheat it is fully six per cent.

The general average of wheat advanced in July from 62 to 65 per cent. of a full crop. The whole wheat crop, the winter and spring seeding together, will not fall short of 363,000,000 of bushels.

Present condition of potato crop 97.

The condition of cotton has advanced from 92 in June to 96 in July. A slightly diminished acreage of tobacco is sown, with prospects for a fair crop. On the whole, let the farmer thank the Lord and take courage.

PRESERVING THE EYESIGHT.—Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never read by twilight or moonlight, or on dark, cloudy days.

When reading it is best to let the light from above, obliqely over the left shoulder.

Do not use the eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Never begin to read, write, or sew for several minutes after coming from darkness to a bright light.

The moment you are instictintively prompted to rub your eyes, that moment stop using them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking up do not forcibly open them, but apply saliva with the finger. It is the best dilutant in the world; then wash your eyes and face in water.

A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with asthma and bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give her no relief. Her life was dispaired of, until in last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 pounds in a few months.

Free trial bottles of this certain cure of all throat and lung diseases at E. James' drug store. Large bottles, $1.

A Millionaire.

"All the health I enjoy, and even my life, I may say, is in consequence of Simmons Liver Regulator. I would not take $1,000,000 for my interest in that medicine."

"W. H. WILSON, Lecturer Florida State Grange."

Millions of us are bilious. We are a bilious race. Half of us are born bilious, or with a predisposition to dyspepsia. The best known remedy for biliousness and indigestion is Simmons Liver Regulator. It has stood the test of time.

We Should Have Better Preaching if the preachers were all sound, healthy men. Calvin may have had the dyspepsia, but it did him no good as a theologian. A Methodist minister, of Hartford, Conn., writes that Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" cured him of chronic liver disease and indigestion. His brethren of all denominations are respectfully invited to note the fact. Sick preachers are in poor condition to proclaim the gospel news. Sound bodies are wanted.

Extravagant Funerals.

The Philadelphia *Times* has the following to say of what has become, if not a national question, at least a very important one:

"We are undoubtedly arriving at that point in our national progress when a sweeping reform is necessary in the matter of burying the dead. The scandal that all men are beginning to fear in connection with the expenses of the Grant funeral is only a larger illustration of smaller instances equal in demoralizing power. It is no secret anywhere that the pomp and ceremony attendant upon the average burial costs twice or thrice what they are worth, and it is equally well known that families who can but ill afford such display from false motives yet endeavor to imitate it. All over the country the same extravagances are apparent, and it is probably a fortunate thing for all people that the Grant exercises made such extravangances particularly conspicuous.

"There is no sense in covering the bier of any man or woman with such tributes of flowers as make us afterwards regard flowers with more sorrow than pleasure. The season of death is not a joyous one and the robbing of the dead as if for a feast or bridal festival is the most sickening evidence of a thoroughly depraved taste of feeling. And what could be more inappropriate from any standpoint than to close a life that has run its simple and unselfish course entirely away from the strife of publicity with such a service and procession as inevitably lead to an entire forgetfulness of the simple virtues of the dead? The lives of men and women should point stronger morals than the mere burial of their breathless bodies, and the morbid taste for display and newspaper notoriety, if to be suppressed at the brink of the grave. The increasing cost of funerals and the consequent financial worry that comes at a time when men bear it least constitute another aspect of the case that cannot longer be consealed.

"By and by, perhaps, it may occur to the leaders who have set these senseless styles, that death and burial should be above fashion. A simple, impressive service, without display at the home, church or grave, or undue lavishness in any way, can but commend itself to all. Who can doubt that all this world would be more in harmony with the dread occasion it would commemorate. If the Grant funeral shall emphasize these facts and bring back the burial custom to somewhat near what it ought to be, there will be countless persons to profit, in more ways than one, from the change thus effected."

COOLING THE CELLARS.—A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake, and instead, the cellar is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or is at least as cool as that, or a very little warmer. The warmer air, the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily, the cooler the air the more this moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the air entering being in motion appears cool; but as it fills the cellar, the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed, and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp and soon becomes moldy. To avoid this the windows should only be opened late at night—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthful; it is as pure as the air of midday, and really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning and kept closed and shaded during the day. If the air of a cellar is damp it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of lime in an open box. A peck of lime absorbs about seven pounds or three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milk room may soon be dried even in in the hottest weather. A bushel of lime absorbs twenty-seven pounds of water and still appears as dry as powder. In this condition it will be very useful to spread over the garden or lawn and around fruit trees, or it may be used for whitewash. This precaution is often necessary in the dairy, because of the prevalence, where air is damp, of mildews and the various forms of mold.

The orange and red kinds of mold, especially, which sometimes form upon the cream, have a most injurious effect upon the butter.—*American Agriculturist.*

ATTEND TO THE FALL FEEDING.—When the pastures begin to fall off some extra food should be provided for all the stock, but especially the cows. Horses are always well cared for, but the cows too often are neglected, both as to food and a supply of pure water.

Those farmers who have provided some soiling crops will find the benefit of the fresh, grown fodder; those who have not will find the disadvantage of being short of feed just at this season. It is very easy to secure this supply of food for the short season. Every farmer has a neglected piece of land, which is bringing in nothing and which could be made to produce a very profitable crop of green feed. Such an opportunity should not be neglected. Where the supply has been provided a liberal feed should be given daily. It is a mistake to suppose that it is a waste of food to feed liberally now, that it is better to save the food for winter and spare it at this season. When an animal is kept short of food it goes back rapidly, and more food will be required to make up this lost ground than would have kept the animal in its condition. This is especially true as regards swine; if they are permitted to fall off now for lack of food, they will consume much more than the present gain in recovering the loss. Animals that are intended for fattening should be kept on full feed now, and those to be wintered over should be kept in good condition. The old and true adage should not be forgotten, viz: that "an animal well summered is half wintered."

"Rough on Rats."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs.

Heart Pains.
Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1, druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters. 15c.

Mothers.
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacit, don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chillblains.

"Rough on Catarrh."
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"Water Bugs, Roaches."
"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles ants.

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LOWEST CASH PRICE

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Ebensburg, April 24, 1885.-tf.

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and REPAIRING of all kinds done a the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage smith shop connected. All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.

D. M. CHUTE.

Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

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Gen'l U. S. GRANT,
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For MAY. 20 Cents.
W. Jennings Demorest, Publisher, 17 E. 14th St., New York
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The celebrated Hamiltonian horse, Colonel Winfield, will be kept during the coming season at O'Hara's livery stable in this place. Some of the finest colts ever seen in this neighborhood are his best recommendation. For further information call on

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May 29, 1885.

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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

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JOHN C. WEST & CO.,
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Sole Prop's West's Liver Pills.

"O, Lor' Hit 'Im Again!"

In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said: "Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel; I'll give £5 for repairs."

Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head.

Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said: "Brethren, its worse thon I thought; I'll make it 50 pun'."

"Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit 'im again!"

There are many human tabernacles which are in sore need of radical building over, but we putter and fuss and repair in spots without satisfactory results. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act independently, and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly regret because we did not sooner use our judgment, follow the advice born of the experience of others and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery to-day when they might be in a satisfactory condition. They are weak, lifeless, full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches and pains is the kidneys and liver, and if they would build these all over new with Warner's safe cure as millions have done, and cease investing their money in miserable unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy and would bless the day when the Lord "hit 'em" indicated the common-sense course for them to pursue.—*London Press.*

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PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It Invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

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How to Raise Fruit Trees.

The late number of the *Examiner* contains an article on budding, that gives information on the subject so definite that one can hardly fail to succeed if he follows the directions carefully. Still I would advise one wishing to learn to visit a nursery when not too distant, and notice the skilled budders do it.

The great difficulty in raising trees is to get stocks to bud. The time and labor is mostly wasted that is spent on budding the sprouts and are so common on the farm. The stock for working should usually be raised from seed. Dwarf pears and dwarf apples are raised on stocks grown from cuttings and layers; but most apple, pear, plum and cherry stocks are raised from seed.

As an example of loss for want of knowledge of this subject, a neighbor of mine has an orchard twenty-five years old that was raised by transplanting sprouts from other trees and then grafting, and it is not as good as others only ten years planted where the stocks were seedings. We should raise our trees from seed, and we can do this very easily and very cheaply if we begin right.

To raise apple trees we get pomace from the cider mill, and wash the seeds out in barrel or tub, according to the amount wanted. When convenient, this seed should be sown in drills in the fall, and then allowed to grow one or two years. The stock is then taken up and put in the cellar, and root-grafted in winter, or planted out in nursery rows and budded. Most of the trees grown in the nursery are not grafted, although many people think that a bud is better than a graft. The pear is nearly always budded instead of grafted; the peach, plum and cherry are budded. The apple is the only tree grafted by nurseymen to a great extent, and this is done in the winter, when there is plenty of time. Pear seed is obtained from the poorer kind of pears. The fruit is allowed to root and the seed washed out, or the pear is planted whole. Of late years nurseymen import their seed from Europe, and it is very cheap. In most parts of the country it is difficult to raise pear seedings on account of the leaf blight. Pear stocks are imported in large quantities from France, England and Scotland, and these imported stock are preferred to our own.

Pears are worked to a great extent on the Angers quince, and this makes our dwarf pear. Much has been written against the dwarf pear, and a prejudice created that is not warranted by the facts. I know a pear orchard where the trees are standard and dwarf alternately, and I cannot tell, and believe no one can, which is standard and which is dwarf. This result was obtained by planting the dwarf deep so that the pear graft took root and the quince root died out, and hence it became in substance a standard. These dwarfs were bought for half the price of standard. It is very easy to raise dwarf pears—much more so than standard. The method of raising the stocks is to plant a small quince stock of the right variety and let it grow one season. The next spring it is cut down near the level of the earth. It then throws up numerous small shoots, and the earth is thrown up over them a few inches high. These throw out roots as far as the dirt touches them. They are then taken off, and made good stocks for budding. We can raise three dwarf pears cheaper than one standard.

To get stocks for the cherry, we gather the seed of the black mazzard although some varieties do better on other stocks. For the plum we use mostly of the large blue plum called the horse plum. In some sections the wild plum is used for stock. In getting seed of the plum and cherry, care should be taken to prevent too much drying. Peach seed that comes from a district affected with the yellows should be avoided.

I notice in an agricultural paper the advice to keep the seeds of the peach, plum and cherry dry in the cellar through the winter, and then crack them. Nothing could be more absurd. I have kept my peach seeds for twenty-five years in succession as follows: A trench is dug about six inches deep, and as wide as any board I happen to have at hand. This trench is filled with peach pits, the board laid over them and then covered with a little earth. Here they keep moist all winter and exposed to frost, and when the board is removed in the spring they are clean and crack easily.

In gathering and using the different seeds there is most danger of mistake with the cherry. This seed should be washed clean from all stain of the fruit, and then not dried too much. I believe half the cheery seed gathered is wasted by too much drying. The seed of the cherry and plum is best sown in the fall where circumstances are favorable, and in other cases they should be kept damp and exposed to frost, and a large part of them will crack open and begin to grow very easily, and should be planted as early in spring as possible.

The currant, gooseberry, quince and grape are easily grown from cuttings. The cuttings of the currant should be planted this month. Pie-plant planted now will give quite a good yield next spring. This can be planted any time when the ground is not frozen. Strawberries, to do their best should be planted as soon as well-rooted plants can be got. While, the grape is usually propagated from cuttings, in my own practice I have raised chiefly from layers. Every one that desires to raise fruit should understand how to raise plants by layers. We have grape-vines running on the ground; we cover the joints with earth, and raise a vine from nearly every joint.

The peach is usually budded the same season it is planted, the pear and cherry the same summer they are transplanted from the seed bed.

VERY rash—a boy with measles.

THE greatest roam man of them all—the tramp.

NO Viola, we hardly think it possible that the reason they call them giddy girls is because they are so apt to make the young men's head swim.—[Somerville Journal.